

# American Monthly Magazine

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## "A YEAR'S SPINNING."



It is not the pathetic year's spinning of the poet's story, with which this article purports to deal, but the past year's work of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, as made manifest in the proceedings of its last Continental Congress. Or, may I not be pardoned, for indulging under this head, in comments concerning our National life generally, and its bearings? First, then, let me remark, that our spinning, unlike that of the poet's unfortunate heroine, is not by any means all done, and that our wheel, instead of having come to a dead stop or running a "backaway," is destined, we fondly believe, to revolve on and on to "the last syllable of recorded time." I, for one, shall be very much deceived if it doesn't! There are different modes of divination, but ignoring all by-gone forms of superstition, I read our horoscope in our insignia. Have we ever regarded it thoughtfully? Truly, our immortal founders founded well in our insignia. In a great many societies the badge is a sorry looking object. It damns the organization before it is fairly organized. The design is insipid and means nothing, or the engraving is poor and the workmanship clumsy. Clumsy badge, clumsy society, for, in a sense, the badge is the society. Now look at ours. Doesn't it stand for a fact? Doesn't it tell a story? Isn't it a picture? Its adaptedness strikes every beholder's eye upon the instant. No need to dig up a root out of the Vulgate to verify its original meaning. The distaff and the spindle! The world has known much about them for three

thousand years and more. Before Rome had a name or Greece an art, they had their uses—aye, they may be pre-Mosaic for aught I know, and yet it remained for the mushroom women of the youngest nation on earth, living amid the closing scenes of the nineteenth century, to make them hum to the tune of patriotism, and whiz to the glory of an heroic age, and spin a yarn strong enough to bind together the hearts of a great nation's womanhood. Mighty the spindle and the distaff! Mightier now than ever!

Two opposing destinies have always been open to women—one, to do as nearly nothing at all as is possible under every existing circumstance; the other, to do as nearly everything worth doing as is compatible with human limitations. Women choose for themselves, and we, as a band of women, have chosen. We have elected to do something, and from the Great Lakes to the Great Gulf, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, we are doing something. We gather in new workers with every year's spinning, and we are all learning this important lesson—real work and real improvement is the same thing. We have begun, too, to feel the thrill of strength in union, and the sweetness of companionship, cemented with a purpose. We are entering into our kingdom to possess it. Heaven be praised! Think of the strides we have made already! Before the era of the Daughters of the American Revolution the women of the country possessed of ornithological tastes had to take up with a pet canary, a caged mocking-bird, a talking parrot, a long-tailed peacock, or, "any other old bird" (to employ your own witty phrase, Madam Editor), but now the American eagle is as much ours as anybody's. I am glad of it. Somebody says, a man's half of everything always turns out to be three-fourths, but I never could see why it should be so in the case of the American eagle (nor in anything else). How nice, also, to feel that we have a share in the stars as well as the stripes of the national cosmos. In our breadth of conception as a national institution, we are prepared to take in the best interests of society, and are not adverse either to rectifying the affairs of the State, if they need rectifying. Why not? It is hard on men to have to do everything. We appreciate their efforts, and we mean no disparagement; but we were only created because

they needed helpmates. Isn't it so? As an organization, we might call ourselves practical religionists, if we wanted to, because we are exploiting the gospel of love—love of country, of home, of heroism, of heroes; love of the God in whom as a nation we trust. Also, we are fighting the powers of ignorance, indifference, and selfishness. Some of the other sex think we would do well to stay at home and look after matters there, but the experience we get in managing our national affairs, so far from unsexing us, makes us more able to manage the home and the farm, and, if need be, the orchard, the dairy, the fields. And, whereas, we know no class in our workings together, we do know much of elevated aims and exalted sentiments. In short, we are just the leaven needed in the land of the free, to keep from getting too free and too far away from the bearings of our glorious past. They say we "Daughters" with all our patriotism cannot go into the Spanish war. I suppose we cannot, but nevertheless we are, and always will be, the Household Troops and the Life Guards. For who excels us in national pride? In soldierly discipline? In the maintenance of American prestige? The world has no other such organization as ours.

And now, I want to congratulate the whole membership of the National Society on the brilliant outcome of the Seventh Continental Congress. How shall I describe my sensations, as on the 21st day of last February I sat in the vast auditorium where the delegates were called to order? A rush of feeling stirred the foundations of my soul, and I thought to myself with a swelling heart—"Woman is no feeble thing, or else why—how—this magnificent concourse of women? Was ever such a sight seen on earth before?" I question it, whether so many women were ever gathered together under one roof before. Women! women! women! On the floor, on the platform, in the galleries—not men, women! I felt awed in the presence of so many of my own sex. I looked at them all, from our queenly President General as she sat in the chair to the modest little delegate in a far-off corner. I looked, I listened. The music of "America" sung by the women of America. It was music worth hearing! I listened, I looked. An assemblage of men is an imposing spectacle; not less so an

assemblage of women. And such women! Not simply lady-like creatures, well-dressed and good-mannered, but living women with throbbing hearts, earnest souls, high hopes, and one common purpose. Women with strong faces and women with beautiful faces; women with brains and women with sentiment; women with a charm and women with a mission; artists, musicians, poets, writers, speakers, historians, teachers, lawyers and doctors. Ladies of leisure and ladies of occupation; blue-eyed Rowenas from the North, and black-eyed Rebeccas from the South; fair, sweet, wise Portias from the East, and proud, dazzling Titanias from the West. Christian mothers and Christian maidens; large-hearted and big-souled women; theorising women and practical women; Miriams, Deborahs, Tabithas, Marys and Hannahs; women in the business sphere and women exclusively in the home sphere; women who lead society and women who lead young children; women of the old times and women of the new times; women of every style and women of the *je ne sais quoi* style; women who used to submit with humility to other people's thinking and don't any longer; women fitted to stand before kings—women! women!! women!!! All sorts, except one sort—the vacuous nonentity! *She* was conspicuously absent in all of our councils and I trust shall always be.

Oh, women of the North, and women of the South, and women of the East, and women of the West, I am proud of you as you looked that day! I rejoice in you, I glory in you, as you appeared through all the proceedings of the Seventh Continental Congress.

We are now in the full swing of a prosperous career; we are a tip-top society. What we have done so far is well done. But what of the future? Shall we be able to bear our prosperity? Able to rule wisely our mighty kingdom? Shall we continue to be crowned with achieving years? It lies with ourselves; entirely with ourselves. Note this! Our actual greatness rests upon intrinsic womanhood. True to that, and to a great past, our domain shall be all of this fair earth; our empire all of yon fair heaven! Ah, so it is! The best we can be is what we are.

"The music soars within the little lark,  
And the lark soars."

MALVINA S. WARING,  
*State Regent of South Carolina.*



# INTO THE BY-PATHS OF CENTURIES.

THE Highway of Centuries is not along beaten paths. It does not follow the old ruts of civilization, but the course is as marked as the shooting meteors that leave a trail of light in their wake.

There are no well-known charts by which the ships of state are guided through the years; no "old probabilities" sit at the helm with hand on the ticker dictating which way the sails shall be set; but the years pass by and the work of the century goes on, and we must needs go into the by-paths to study the records.

We have but to think for a moment of the million of souls in the world, each with some ambition to work out, to know something of the heart's blood that is infused into the world's work.

It is not upon the great highways of time that we find the nice fitting of part to part, but let us enter the by-paths and search for the force and precision which has wrought some of the visible results of the centuries.

The first great genius that subordinated individuality to individuality in the middle ages was a poet. In that period of gloom and misery poetry was the hand-maiden that elevated the human mind with its subtle influence.

The trend of the century was toward art, but poetry led the way to culture. The troubadours that were found in the by-paths of provincial literature blazed the way for Dante, as the unknown poets made a Homer possible, and we go to them for the interpretation of the ideas of the ages, their superstitions, their loves, their hatreds; and thus we learn history.

We know it was not the century of the great sculptors or painters, the light of the world was not at its full; law and order did not prevail; the crusades were not at an end; life was a strife, a burden.

It was two and a half centuries before Michael Angelo and St. Peter's, and two centuries before the discovery of America. But Dante believed in friendship, love, truth and honor, and

from this man who wandered for years in the by-paths of his century came a poem "written in sorrow, but scattered in joy," over the world which directed human thought anew and made the way for a new civilization.

Then came the transition period from the middle ages to modern times; art and literature awaked in Italy. Then followed the development of modern languages; the rise of the people in Europe to secure charters of freedom. The establishment of the English house of commons as the great constitutional power. The reaching out for new worlds of discovery brought out of the by-paths of this century a new admiral of the seas. It matters naught whether he be crowned at the rising of the sun and crucified at its setting, that has been the fate of mortals since the morning stars sang together; but in the by-paths the name of Christopher Columbus is emblazoned as the discoverer of America.

Ere another century closed Spain, Portugal, England, France and Holland had become marital discoverers. New charts of the world appeared and each like a magnet drew its colonization, but few found the Eldorado of their imagination, and many perished.

When men came to the new world for liberty of thought, and industry was their watchword, colonization put on a new dignity. In the by-paths we read the history of decaying Spain; her riches from her new possessions led to luxury, idleness, degeneracy and decay.

It is the old, old story of Babylon the magnificent, Antioch the beautiful, Carthage the powerful, without conservative force to hold them together, fallen by their own weight of wealth, corruption, ruin.

Has America no greater aim; are there no moral and spiritual aims which will make the real glory of America and save her from the destiny of nations that have gone before?

The old world with all its by-paths of history, its centuries of evolution, discovered a new world for what? Whatever the intention, the outcome was a government on new lines; new experiments in liberty, liberty of thought and conscience; new customs, new manners, new constitutions, universal suffrage, which some day will not be a mockery.

If she fulfills her mission in history she will be a boon to civilization and her works will follow her, and the by-paths will be traced by the light she leaves in her wake.

She is here to teach the world something new in government, in education, in philanthropy, in humanity.

She has had the benefit of the old world's failures and successes; it is a later century and she must carry the responsibility of the hour.

Statesmanship has become a high art over the world in this nineteenth century, and men like Gladstone and Bismarck have walked in the by-paths—welding sentiment, rounding empires—each an intellectual force in himself.

Just before the curtain drops on this century these men, who have stood before their countrymen as pillars of fire to light the way, walked almost hand in hand into the great unknown, leaving the influence of the wand held by their magic hand to tell the story of the century.

The shifting of political balances, the changes of international relations have been felt the world over.

It can well be Britain's boast that the greatest man the century has known was a son of British soil. For sixty years Gladstone swayed parliament; he knew the trend of the century, for he walked in its by-paths, and the world honors him for the part he played in human history.

Bismarck, the "iron chancellor," struck out into unknown paths, over rugged peaks, but every step brought him nearer the consummation of his plans. From the morning of the day when, a Prussian delegate to the old Frankfort diet, he found the German states distracted with internal feuds, Prussia a feeble state under Austrian dominancy, he became the friend of William of Prussia; he strengthened the Prussian army against great opposition; he humiliated Austria, and in avenging France he made Berlin the diplomatic capitol of the continent.

Spain's throne was vacant, and the dogs of France and Prussia were quarreling over the same bone. When the affair was ended the emperor of France was a prisoner; Sedan had surrendered; Alsace and Lorraine were again restored. The unification of Germany followed and the king of Prussia was installed emperor of Germany.

Bismarck's path led the one way through the century—when he made battle for the Prussian crown against republicanism, against Austria, against France, against the vatican, it was for the emperor of Germany.

It is an interesting study to watch the unconscious movement of nations, and hear the comments upon this or that great leader of men, who by personal character or accident is thrust into places of power, where they merely guide the forces which are as irresistible as the law of gravitation. In this ebb and flow of human affairs under these irresistible impulses, the origin of which lies in a personal Providence, as many believe, and others to laws not understood, we have come to the mountain's top, where a halt must be made and observations taken.

Which is to dominate the earth, the Eastern or Western civilization, in the new century? Will the new civilization—founded on Christianity, human rights, self government—take into its bosom the old world civilizations and lead them into the paths of a new century and raise them to broader ideals, which are above power and material prosperity, or shall we hear, "They are joined to their idols; let them alone."

In the one case war will prove a blessing to the Spanish colonies; in the other, instead of a movement humanitarian and an enlightenment to civilization, it will be a step backward and a curse on the world.

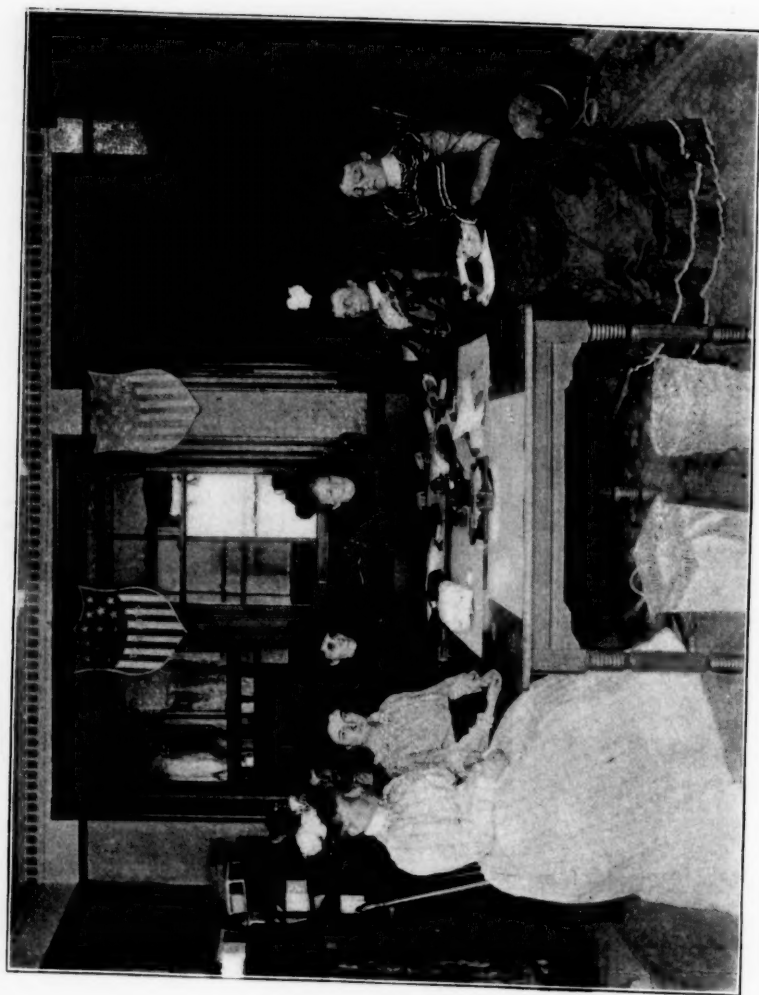
The great opportunity for America is at hand. She is being tried in the furnace. Will she be found wanting?

The by-paths in America have been occupied by weavers on the human fabric of the century. Like Gobelin tapestries, the many colored threads have been woven in and out on the background of their canvas; but law and order, color and history, illuminate the picture.

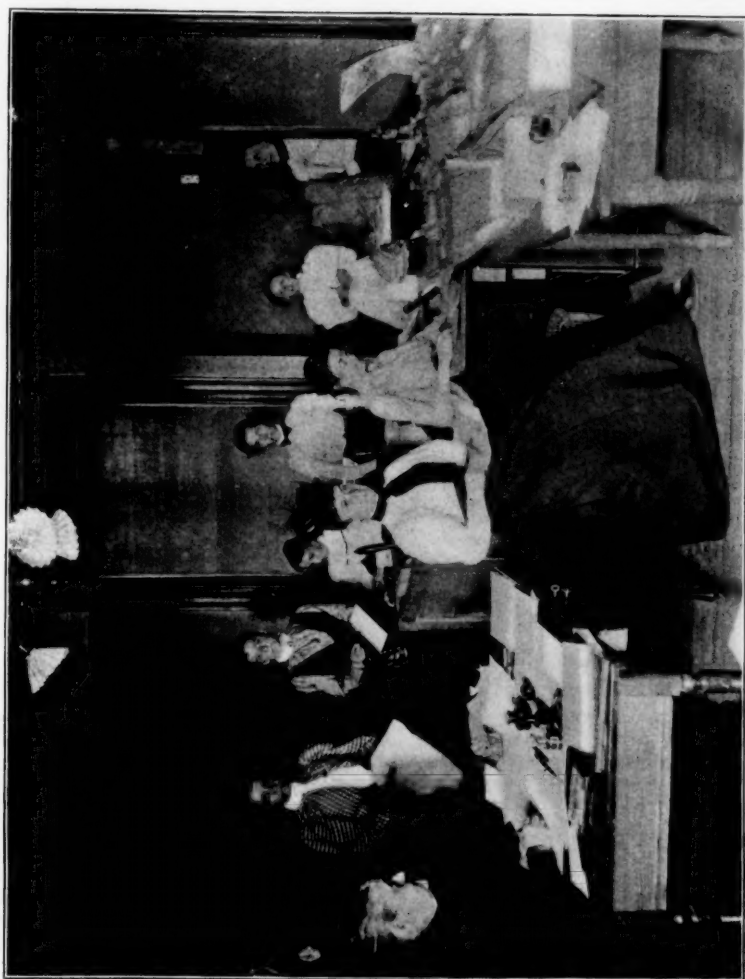
The conquering heroes are holding out the cup of cold water; the sick and the hungry are being nursed and fed; the maimed are tenderly cared for and being sent over the seas with the conquered—disarmed, but honored. And the rest—the rest, for whom the great humanitarian heart of America went to arms, are huddled together on this wonderful canvas asking: "What are you going to do with us?"

MARY SMITH LOCKWOOD.

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SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE WAR COMMITTEE.



HOSPITAL CORPS AT WORK.





## HISTORY VERSUS FICTION.

THE family name of the Earl of Roslyn is St. Clair Erskine. The title of Earl of Roslyn was created and conferred on Alexander Wedderburn, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, with remainder in default of male issue to his nephew, Sir James St. Clair Erskine, April 21, 1801.

The remote ancestor of the St. Clairs was a noble Norman baron, who obtained a grant of Roslyn from King David I. —*Burke*.

General Arthur St. Clair may have been a descendant of this noble family, but of that he has left no record. He was born in the town of Thurso in Caithness, Scotland, in the year 1734, and received a medical education in Edinburgh. In 1758 Major General Amherst was appointed commander-in-chief of all the forces in America, and colonel of the Sixtieth or Royal American Regiment of Foot. St. Clair obtained an ensign's commission in the Second Battalion and served with Wolf and Montcalm. After the siege of Quebec was raised he obtained a furlough and in Boston married Miss Phoebe Bayard, a granddaughter of James Bowdoin, from whom she received a legacy of £14,000. He resigned his commission in the British army in 1762, and in 1764 removed to Ligioner Valley where he had acquired a large tract of land by purchase and grant. He joined the American army in 1775 and received a colonel's commission. August 9, 1776, he was elected brigadier general, and in 1777 promoted major general. He resigned in 1783, after the surrender of the British army, and was elected to the office of vendue-master of Philadelphia, an honorable and very lucrative position, through which the public revenues were received. February 20, 1786, St. Clair attended Congress as a delegate from Pennsylvania, and February 2, 1787, he was elected its president. October, 1787, he was chosen Governor of the North West Territory. In 1788 a council was held by the Indians; the Mohawks and their chief, Thayendanega, were not present; his son Isaac was there, or it is so supposed. He was a drunken, worthless fellow and was killed

by a blow from his father a few years after, leaving a widow and two children. In 1790 Governor St. Clair's son Arthur and his daughters, Louisa, Jane and Margaret, took up their residence at Marietta. Louisa was nineteen years old and very beautiful, lively and fond of riding. During the Revolution and from that time until 1790, when the *Campus Martius* at Marietta was fitted up for their use by the Ohio company, General St. Clair's family resided in Philadelphia. Jane St. Clair, a girl of fifteen, was delicate, and Margaret, nine years of age, died that summer of fever. What is called the "Legend of Louisa St. Clair" was obtained from Thayendanege's family by Mr. Stone. The proposed Indian treaty at Duncan's Falls in 1788 being postponed, young Brant, son of the chief, came with two hundred warriors and encamped there. Louisa dressed as an Indian and went, it is said, to see him. He returned with her to the fort and asked her father for her hand in marriage. In 1788 Louisa St. Clair was living with her mother in Ligonier. Neither the Mohawks or their chief, Brant, were present at the council held at Fort Harmar, January, 1789, but both Brants were present and with one hundred and fifty Mohawks helped to defeat St. Clair's army in 1791. After this defeat General St. Clair resigned his commission in the army and General Anthony Wayne was appointed to succeed him. General St. Clair remained Governor of the North West Territory until 1803, when he returned to Pennsylvania. General St. Clair had advanced a large sum of money for the use of the army during the dark days of the Revolution. He did not effect a settlement of his claims against the Government. In lieu of that he received a pension from the Government of \$60 per month, and the Legislature of Pennsylvania in 1813 granted him an annuity of \$400, which was increased in 1817 to \$600. In 1783 he was granted by warrant a tract of 6,219 acres. In 1786 Congress granted St. Clair 5,000 acres in one body. General Arthur St. Clair died August, 1818. "As long as the measures which conducted us safely through the first most critical stages of the war shall be remembered; as long as self-sacrifice for country shall be esteemed the highest evidence of patriotism, so long shall the name of Arthur St. Clair be held in grateful remembrance by the American people."—*The St. Clair Papers.*

## OUR ANCESTORS.

THE March number of the AMERICAN MONTHLY is for me full of interesting reading. Being more or less musical, I was much pleased with the remarks upon "National Songs," and fancy to send you a few alterations in "Yankee Doodle," just to show how in my childhood, fifty years ago, I heard it laughingly recited by a very old lady about ninety years of age. In the first verse "pudding" was pronounced poodin' to try to rhyme with Goodwin. And the last two lines of chorus,

"Mind the music, mind the steps  
And with the gals be handy."

Then *Jemima* ended in y, and "chamber" was pronounced *chember*. This is only as I heard it repeated from memory and not intended as a criticism of the rendering in the Magazine.

I am grateful for the honorable mention of "Campbells are Coming," a sterling old Scotch song, which has been sadly misinterpreted. My feeling is that while we love and honor our own country, let us not be entirely indifferent to our more remote ancestors. Far back in those semi-barbarous times the Norse and Scottish character is a wonderful thing to contemplate. Such an incredible combination of refinement and ferocity, of spirituality and physical prowess, of the simplest, truest reverence for holiness and beauty with a most relentless determination to possess the earth, as meets the student of psychology. And with it all an innate appreciation of mental superiority, of true family life, of man and woman as integral parts of the grand whole mankind, which actually to some extent shames the civilization of to-day. The leading characteristic of those remote ancestors seen in all the differing manifestations is strength. Thus the germ of superior civilization which developed even in such uncongenial soil cannot be crushed or ignored; no meanness can overcome its uplifting power, and on women is placed much responsibility and power to help it on to its best development and manifestation.

To me, one truly heroic trait of our own Revolution is that

entire absence of personal selfish interest with which men and women, capable of great mental superiority and purest family life, gave up all for the dreadful battlefield, because in no other way was it then possible to put down base injustice. So while we glory in their physical courage and endurance, we cannot overlook the splendid mental courage, the spiritual inspiration, which, adding wisdom to power, led them safely through great danger against tremendous opposition. And it is almost incredible when we realize it, the essential part woman had in the success of the American Revolution. Without taking in any degree from the splendid achievements of our revolutionary heroes, man alone could never have accomplished it.

Foolish sentimentality is fast dying out in the world. Men gladly realize the strength as well as the sweetness of women, and woman is learning to understand aright the sweetness which is ever inherent in the real strength of manhood. We are beginning to understand that we must work together in all things, and the idea that each one should be absorbed in his or her own peculiar duties, without the least interest in those of the other, should be eliminated from our minds. The true man is quite as chagrined by the blind adoration of sentimental women, as woman with the blindly pitying tenderness of sentimental men.

Thus it is with pleasure that I read of the gatherings of the different Chapters, as one with them, feeling that, together with the Sons of the Revolution, we are a band of patriots bent upon helping our country through good days and through evil days with all our united strength of mind and heart. And while we take pride in the courage which if necessary faces suffering and death in the most terrible and brutal guise unflinchingly, let us ever remember that as the world advances there evolves a high courage and heroism which enables us to keep steadily on in the right path, in the face of the taunts and the bravado of those mentally inferior and selfish. So shall we, by our calm self-respect and reasonableness, show our enemies what constitutes the real power of civilization.

M. FOLGER COLEMAN.

## COLONIAL HOUSEWIVES.

SOME time ago when I was asked to read a paper before one of our Chapter meetings, I wondered at first what its theme should be, so many papers having been ably prepared and read. About that time I visited one of the few colonial houses remaining in this locality, and as I remembered the quaint old kitchen, with its wide fire-place, the back log burning brightly and the kettle hanging from the crane, I thought perhaps a description of it would be interesting.

The oldest part of the house was built some time before the Revolutionary War, presumably by a great-grandfather of its present occupant and a son of an officer in the colonial wars. Additions have been made at different times, the result, however, not being one of those ugly constructions of antique and modern architecture.

Upon being shown to my room that evening I found the four-post canopied bedstead with its feather bed so high one almost needed a chair to reach it, and as I turned and saw in one corner the long handled warming pan, I was indeed forcibly reminded of days long gone by.

The next morning I was awakened at a very early hour by the preparations for breakfast. After I had dressed by the dim light which came in the tiny-paned windows I went down to the kitchen, which was kitchen, dining and living room combined.

As I went into the old room once more, about which were scattered many quaint pieces of furniture, hallowed to their owners by time and association, I found breakfast was nearly ready to serve. I was just in time to see the steak broiled, a process I watched with much interest; the hot coals were drawn out on the hearth-stone, a curious old gridiron placed over them resting on four little feet; on this was laid the steak, which was broiled to perfection. The potatoes had been roasted in the ashes, a method of cooking which, it is justly said, gives them an added flavor.

In this house was born in 1730 a revolutionary soldier. Here

he spent his childhood, and in 1754 brought his young wife, just 18 years old, to begin life as his father and mother had done before him in the same surroundings.

Those were the days when the spinning wheels, the great brick ovens, the tinder-boxes were in use; and, instead of the incandescent light or the lamps with their dainty tissue paper shades, the tallow candles, even those made by the industrious housewives.

I sometimes wonder when I look at the homespun linen and flannel sheets, and try to realize the labor of spinning and weaving them, if we, the women of this period, appreciate the conveniences and comforts we have, the privations and labor imposed upon the women of a century ago; those brave, industrious women, who have long ago ceased from their labors and rested.

How much greater, too, are the educational advantages for the women of to-day. I have in my possession a fragment of an old deed dated May, 1755, bearing the mark of my great-great-grandmother. She was the wife and daughter of prominent Fairfield men, but had never been taught to write.

Thomas Wentworth Higginson, in his admirable biography of Margaret Fuller, speaks of "the still prevailing colonial spirit" by which she was handicapped at even a far later period, her rare genius and extraordinary will power being triumphant in the end.

I have brought here to show you a quaint little pewter tea-pot (and a very rare piece of its kind) which belonged to the wife of this soldier, and in which we can imagine many cups of tea were brewed while the husband and father was far from home braving the perils of war.

How easily we can picture to our minds the old-fashioned mahogany tea-table, set before the open fire-place, with its home-spun linen cloth, the pewter plates and the dainty little handleless Lowestoft cups and saucers, long before the dark blue china was brought to this country bearing the designs of the victory of brave Commodore MacDonough or the landing of our revered General Lafayette.

It is usually conceded that Mary Wilkins, in her tales of New England, has portrayed most inimitably the typical New Eng-



land woman; but it seems, and especially in Pembroke, as if the stern, relentless women, with their Puritan tenacity of purpose, were depicted without the gentler qualities that surely must have been theirs.

It has been said by some, that the organization of the societies of the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution has been merely a fad that would be short-lived. Even if that should be the case, which we all doubt, much good has already been accomplished in perpetuating the memory of the men and women who have helped in making our glorious country fulfill its promise of becoming the greater Britain.

GRACE M. H. WAKEMAN.

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### NEW ENGLAND COLONISTS.

Two hundred and fifty years have elapsed since the Pilgrim Fathers landed at Plymouth, and a few years previous several landings were effected on the coasts of Maine, viz: In 1604, and in Virginia in 1609. The early settlers of Massachusetts were of good stuff, the majority home-spun and warranted to last, for the woof was unexcelled, far surpassing some grander texture which might fade and lose its beauty and durability.

On a bleak, cold day they came ashore on a foreign land after a wearisome journey across the wide Atlantic, facing the unknown perils of the deep. With profound reverence for their Creator, their first thought was to invoke his blessings on their new home.

Soon after the forests rang with the sound of ax and falling trees, and lordly oaks and graceful elms were felled for the construction of their rough log cabins of primitive build.

The little settlement unflinchingly bore the discomforts and privations they were exposed to during the long, wearisome winter, with thankful hearts that they had reached the shores of the new world where they might worship God after their own manner, without being compelled to follow the creed ordained by their ruler, nor the dogmas laid down by the Church of England. Firm of purpose, sturdy, brave, honest and true, the little settlement flourished amid all the difficulties and perils which beset them.

There maidens, attired in the prim Puritanical garb, walked to the meeting-house on every Sunday and remained during the long, tedious sermon, which often lasted two or three hours, occasionally casting a sly glance at some solemn swain on the opposite aisle, for Puritan maids had a spice of coquetry in those days, and were true daughters of Eve. And the young man would bashfully request to see them home after meeting, for even in those days little Cupid was ever on the alert.

The red man finally appeared at the settlement; at first surprised, then awe-struck with the strangers. Peaceful relations between the owners of the forests and the newcomers were of brief duration, as the Indian considered them intruders, and his awe gave way to rage, while he made frequent raids on the palefaces, desiring to drive them away from his domains.

In spite of their trials and tribulations, and the infrequency of communication with the mother country, the little colony prospered, other settlements were made, and the population increased and spread. The spirit of independence which had brought them across the water increased still more in new and congenial atmosphere, and their self-discipline and stern morality did not relax. The New Englanders were remarkable for their integrity, honesty and single purpose.

Although not by temperament possessed of a martial spirit, yet the frequent use of their muskets in the defense of their homes from the raids of the red man and their long experience during the Indian wars, rendered them skilled in the use of firearms, and was a gradual preparation for them and their sons for the coming struggle with England.

When the mother country began to awake to a realizing sense of the growth of the colonies beyond the seas she loaded them with taxes, as a surety of her parental love. These proofs of affection did not please the shrewd New Englanders, and they refused to accede to her exactions. Frequent and bitter remonstrances were addressed to England. But Albion scorned to heed them and the breach grew wider, the spark of war ignited a general conflagration, and the flames spread rapidly.

The removal of the colonists from the enervating influence of court life or the temptations and allurements of the metrop-

olis; the quiet, tranquil, but active existence they led with the simplest pleasures for diversion; open air exercise and simple habits made them a sturdy, hardy and healthy race; strong physically and morally. A life of introspection deepened their religious power, while the constant struggle with the bare, unfruitful soil rendered them patient and persevering.

Finally England with her capricious demands cast down the gauntlet, and the colonies hastened to pick it up, and launch a defiant cry, threatening to cast off the yoke.

The first shot was fired at Lexington, which aroused the whole country and set all hearts wildly beating as the men seized the rusty firelocks from over the chimney and rushed out to join their brothers in arms.

From all quarters the cry "To arms!" was quickly responded to by minute men, who hurried to the scene from hamlet, cottage and stately manor, all eager to defend their country's cause with their heart's blood.

The struggle was long and bitter, but success crowned their cause and a glorious independence was achieved, for freedom was the birthright of the American people.

MARY ELIZABETH SPRINGER.

## SKETCHES OF REVOLUTIONARY ANCESTORS.

*Madam Regent, Daughters and Guests:* A year ago I stood before you and read from the note books of my grandfather certain passages which it seemed might interest you. To-night I come as the first Historian of our Chapter, and will give you such sketches of the revolutionary ancestors of our members as I have been able to collect.

Could these ancestors have realized how every incident of their lives would be cherished by their descendants; how eagerly sought after would be the mementoes and trophies of their army life; how tenderly we would touch the worn uniform, the old musket and the knapsack; how we would listen for a hushed voice from the distant years, and wonder did they look thus, did they speak thus, were they proud of the patriotic impulse that urged them to leave their quiet homes, their loving wives

and children, would they not have been more careful to put within our reach some record of the stirring events of their lives? What to them seemed only an every day occurrence, looks to us in the backward glance we give as deeds of bravery and self-sacrifice, and we place again and again the wreath of victory on their brows; and even then can never repay them for all we enjoy through their faithful service. When was fired "the shot heard round the world" and the call for help went forth, among the minute men who promptly responded were Flint, Elliott, Crossman, Rourceville, Smith, Lincoln and Sargent, and to-day their descendants sit with us and when the roll is called answer "here." Later, when the battle waged on land and sea and the British lion came forth in his strength and arrogance, thinking easily to destroy the comparatively few devoted bands of soldiers, then rose up in ever increasing numbers our ancestors. One was the confidential friend of Governor Jonathan Trumbull, of Connecticut, known to you all as a firm friend and advisor of Washington, of whom he was wont to say in cases of emergency, "Let us hear what Brother Jonathan says"—from which comes the humorous phrase as applied to the United States, "Brother Jonathan." He had command of a regiment of light horse at the surrender of Burgoyne, while his son, a boy of only eighteen years, was a member of a militia company at the time Arnold burned New London, in 1781, that seriously annoyed Arnold's command when they were retreating to their boats. He had three Queen's Arms, captured at that time, which he kept till he died in 1842.

Another went to reinforce the garrison at Ticonderoga when besieged by the enemy.

Troops were quartered in the house of one in Swansea, Massachusetts.

Still another had his house used as the headquarters of Lafayette when in Trenton. A member of the household told how she had to step over the men, they were sleeping so thickly on the floor, when she had occasion to go to a chimney closet where were kept hams and other stores, and years after can be seen the spots of grease that came through the wall on the paper by this closet.

Another ancestor of this same member lived in Newport,

and although a Quaker was an ardent "Son of Liberty," and very active in the cause; so much so that his name was engraved upon the copper plate which was formerly in the old liberty tree at the head of Main (Thames) street, and which is now in the Newport Historical rooms. His name appears in a list of names "of persons who were taken from the town of Newport (by the influence of the Tories) and put on board the 'Lord Sandwich,' a British prison ship, in October, 1777, because they refused to sign the articles of an association which obliged them to fight what they called 'rebels.'"

The officer in command at Newport when riding on horse-back through the streets required all citizens to take off their hats in acknowledgment of fealty when he passed.

This old Quaker refused to do this and the officer drove his horse on the sidewalk, jamming the old man against a fence and knocking off his hat. He stooped down, picked it up and putting it on his head walked on. A demand was made upon him for some leather of which his tan vats held a supply, but he refused to sell or give any "to men of war." A quantity of forage, hay, straw, etc., belonging to the British garrison, was stored in the Quaker meeting-house yard. By some mischance it took fire and was consumed. The old Quaker, among others, was supposed to know something about the cause, and was "dealt with" and "disowned" by the Quakers of Newport, many of whom were Tories.

One mother sent out her boy only fifteen years old to fight for the cause of Liberty. Think of it, a boy like yours just entering the high school.

In a list of prisoners of war on Long Island in my possession there were many taken while crossing the Sound, or the Hudson, but more fortunate was the ancestor of two of our members, who commanded a barge at West Point, which often carried Washington, Putnam, Green and Arnold across the Hudson.

Lexington and Bunker Hill claim among their heroes the great-grandfather of another.

And we find one serving in Roxbury during the siege of Boston; also in the New York campaign under General Gates. He was taken sick and returned home dying in 1777. How he

must have longed to live and continue in the service of his country, hoping always to see the reward of all this toil and sacrifice. Truly as much a martyr to the cause as if he had died by shot or shell.

Several were on what was called the Alarm roll in different sections, holding themselves ready for service at a moment's notice.

It was not by fighting alone that service was done. One ancestor helped on the good cause by being placed on a committee to purchase gold for the relief of the State of Rhode Island, and that good gold fed and clothed the soldiers and comforted those left at home.

Others served in the Legislature, as members of the Provincial Congress, and to them all honor is due.

Of local interest is the account of the ancestor of several members, "who served as Selectman of Freetown in 1775 and in 1778 was captured by the British when they attacked the village which afterwards became Fall River. On their retreat they set fire to his house and other buildings and took him prisoner." Finding themselves closely pursued by a few American soldiers and in danger from the musketry of these few brave Whigs, they ordered their prisoner to stand up in the boat, hoping that his comrades on the shore would recognize him and desist from firing, but he refused to do this, and then threw himself to the bottom of the boat. While he lay there shots from the shore killed one of the British soldiers by his side. He was obstinately silent to all the questions asked him by the British, so that not being able to make any profitable use of him they dismissed him in a few days on parole. It is a fact worthy of remembrance that the officer in charge afterwards declared, of all the men who had been brought before him from Trenton and Little Compton, he had never found one who would communicate information advantageous to his own enterprises or injurious to the cause of his country."

In another instance patriotism was shown by civil service and giving up his time and of his means to the cause.

An amusing incident of his wife at the time "the British troops landed in Fall River and attempted the destruction of the mills on the river in 1778 adds to the interest of our history. A

large park was among their possessions, in which they kept a fine herd of deer, and the same spirit that animated the relation of the foregoing incident caused her, rather than the British should capture the deer for their use, to drive them all into the woods. Soon after the enemy left the town they returned to the enclosure of their own accord, probably realizing that all danger was over of being killed and eaten by British soldiers."

On a gravestone in the old burying ground in Wareham, Massachusetts, is the following inscription:

"To the memory of Lieutenant Josiah Smith, who was a soldier of the army during the Revolution, and was for a time one of Washington's left guards."

He was in the battles of Stony Point, Saratoga, Monmouth and Yorktown. He was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, and died July 2d, 1848, aged 92 years. His great-granddaughter is a member of our Chapter. I may add in passing that the grandfather of another member, who also belonged to the Cincinnati, rests in the same quiet spot.

The great-grandfather of one member "received from Congress the sum of forty pounds and a diamond ring as a premium for weaving the finest linen for the ruffles and cuffs of General Washington and the officers of his army." The ring is now preserved for its historic worth. He enlisted and served in the Fourth Essex Regiment. His son stood guard as sentinel on duty at the water's edge on that September day when Benedict Arnold, learning of the discovery of his treason, sprang into his waiting barge and escaped down the Hudson to the "Vulture." "Had I only known," he used to say, "I could have put my hands on him." This same ancestor before enlisting served as aide to General Glover, of Marblehead.

Just here I would like to read you a few extracts from a letter written by the great-grandfather of one of our members to his young daughter, while he was in Cambridge, in September of 1776. It illustrates the serious view of life taken by the men of that day, and was written when the father felt he might never again meet his daughter. The struggle was only just beginning and none could tell who would be spared to return to home and family. He tells of his satisfaction in the life and



ways of his young daughter and urges upon her the need of an early consecration of herself and all her desires to a higher life.

"I pray that you may ever go on in the sober, steady, modest, obedient way that you have ever done."

"To both myself and your tender mother what grief of heart it would have been if you had been of the same disposition and declaration that most young women are of, who seem to want nothing else but to be abroad among people in some frolic."

"Always mind to read the best books, hear the best preachers and keep the best company."

"The Bible is the only book you can read for saving instruction, and next to that I would recommend to your choice books of divinity, that is, all good sermon books. I would earnestly recommend some of Dr. Watt's poetry to be learned perfectly by heart. There is a great deal of his poetry adapted to young people. The more you run it over in your mind the more you will see its beauty."

"And as choosing the companion for life, if you should be so disposed, in the first place, mind to please God; secondly, please yourself, and thirdly, by so doing, you shall never displease me."

He closes with: "I pray God to accompany these poor weak endeavors of mine by the influence of his Holy Spirit, that they may be sent home upon your young and tender heart for your everlasting good. So prays your ever loving Father."

The letter is long and much of it seems in our day harsh and somber, yet through it all breathes the same spirit we meet in the daily lives of so many of our ancestors, and which helped to mould the characters of their descendants. This father evidently felt and lived up to the sentiments expressed by him, and had an unswerving trust in whatever came to him being the best thing.

It seems to me of interest to speak of the ancestor of one lady, who having served his country in the years 1775-76-77, afterwards became a minister. He proved the sturdy stock from which he came, by riding on horse back from Maine to Ohio, when at the age of eighty-nine years, and there founding a town called Mainville. Those men, the men who feared not

cold nor hunger, nor any sacrifice, who walked with unshod and bleeding feet over the snow at Valley Forge; they made our country, and they were permitted to live long enough to see the results they helped to accomplish.

It may be interesting to you to look back many years before the war of the Revolution, tracing the ancestry of some of our members to the pilgrims who landed on our shores from the "Mayflower" and the ships immediately following.

Those men and women were made of sterner and enduring material, and they must have handed down from sire to son and daughter their sterling qualities, their desire for freedom, their intense love of liberty and intolerance of oppression. The shadow of John Alden, of Bradford, of Standish and others stood behind our ancestors, and gave force to the balls that sped from the musket in those trying times. All hail, old pilgrims, to you and your brave wives.

And now it seems to me with such a record of our Chapter, while still in its infancy, we should come to the front and make a name for ourselves. We should grow in our desire to benefit each other and our city. Each one should add her mite to the historical record of that period we are united to keep in memory. As your Historian, I ask your aid that our archives may compare favorably with those of other Chapters. Fall River was noted for its patriotism in the old days, let the members of Quequechan Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, stand by their sires, ready for all good words and work. This 19th of April, 1897, let us be as true and brave as the women of a hundred years ago. With the words of a Massachusetts Daughter—Mrs. E. Way Allen—I close.

#### NINETEENTH OF APRIL.

A hundred years ago and more  
A woman stood in a farm house door,  
Straining her eyes to the distant hill,  
With a beating heart, but lips held still,  
Then closed the door and went to pray—  
New England women did that day.

In hush of night the message came  
By a neighbor's boy, uncouth and plain,  
Yet the unshod feet and freckled face

Were clothed by the words with a noble grace :  
 "The British are coming ! Run and meet  
 At the village green by Concord street !"

Then rolling outward through the gloom,  
 The church bell sent the call of doom,  
 And ere the gray dawn reached the west  
 These farmer heroes stood the test,  
 Triumphant souls went up to God,  
 And martyr's life-blood stained the sod.

Is this the end ? Can this be all ?  
 Slain by a British musket ball ?  
 Shall all the fate of all the years,  
 With all their hopes and all their fears  
 And deathless rights, sink in the grave  
 Of men who died those rights to save ?

Look down the years : The green corn waves  
 Over God's acre, sown with graves,  
 Though counting few, yet twice the band  
 Whose dauntless valor won the land.  
 These are the children, those the sires,  
 And such blood acts as the need requires.

\* \* \* \* \*

The April day rose sweet and calm,  
 The robin hymned a morning psalm ;  
 The apple blossoms, pink and fair,  
 With springtime fragrance filled the air ;  
 When sudden came a jarring thrill,  
 And the robin's leaping note was still.

A rumble and thud through the trembling ground,  
 A rattle of fire arm's horrid sound,  
 Tumult and noise down the startled street,  
 Gasping, moaning, wild retreat,  
 Utter confusion, shameless rout,  
 Panic-struck soldiers, wearied out !

Look quickly ! look ! and look again !  
 The British regulars are but men,  
 And ours are men of sterner stuff,  
 By toil and hardship rendered tough ;  
 Great thoughts have been their daily food,  
 And great deeds now but suit their mood.

Lexington heroes head the list,  
 Lexington homes most men have missed ;  
 Never a child but came through pain,  
 And the greater the sorrow the greater the gain ;  
 Remember, a nation was born to-day ;  
 Was the price, do you think, too great to pay ?

"Our lives and homes" was the price they said !  
 "For the truth shall live when we are dead,"  
 Their lives they gave, their homes were burned ;  
 By the weight of those ashes was destiny turned,  
 And that ours to-day is the first of lands  
 Is the royal gift from their rustic hands.

CORNELIA W. (LINCOLN) DAVOL.

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### OUR FLAGS.\*

VICTOR HUGO says: "There are two things holy—the flag which represents military honor, and the law, which represents national right."

Symbols and colors enabling nations to distinguish themselves from each other, have from the most remote periods exercised a powerful influence upon mankind. These symbols, which during peaceful times seems but trivial ornaments, become during political and national disturbances, a lever that will convulse the world.

Of our starry banner Edward Everett said: "It speaks for itself. Its mute eloquence needs no aid to interpret its significance. Fidelity to the Union blazes from the stars, allegiance to the government beneath which we live, is wrapped in its folds."

The national flag of the United States was adopted on June 14, 1777, the field containing thirteen stars, the thirteen stripes, red and white, alternating. Various mystic meanings are attributed to the selection of the design and colors represented. But the central idea of the Union of the Nation is its highest beauty. Because it represents all; all gaze at it with delight and reverence.

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\* Read at the meeting of the Distaff Chapter, St. Paul, Minnesota, on Flag Day.

Of our national emblem Mr. Charles Sumner said: "Its stripes of alternate red and white proclaim the original union of the thirteen States, to maintain the Declaration of Independence. Its stars, white on a field of blue, proclaim that union of States constituting our National Constitution, which receives a new star with every new State. White is for purity, red for valor, blue for justice, and altogether—bunting, stripes, stars and colors blazing in the sky made the flag of our country to be cherished by all hearts, to be upheld by all our hands."

And in the words of Daniel Webster, "Where the standard of the Union is raised and waves over my head, the standard which Washington planted on the ramparts of the Constitution, God forbid that I should enquire whom the people have commissioned to unfurl it and bear it up. I only ask in what manner, as an humble individual, I can best discharge my duties defending it."

Henry Ward Beecher says: "It is not a painted rag, it is a whole national history. It is the Constitution. It is the Government. It is the free people that stand in the Government and on the Constitution."

Mr. Hoar's tribute to the flag can be best appreciated by those who have traveled in other lands. He says: "I have seen the glories of art and architecture, and of mountain and river. I have seen the sunset on Jungfrau, and the full moon rise over Mont Blanc, but the fairest vision on which these eyes ever looked was the flag of my own country in a foreign land. Beautiful as a flower to those who love it, terrible as a meteor to those who hate it, it is the symbol of the power and the glory and the honor of fifty millions of Americans."

Poor Philip Nolan, the "man without a country," said to the young sailor: "And for your country, boy, and for that flag, never dream a dream but of serving her as she bids you; no matter what happens to you, no matter who flatters you, or who abuses you, never look at another flag, never let a night pass but you pray God to bless that flag."

It is the boast of the flag department at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, that nowhere in the world are flags so well made as those put together at Brooklyn.

The measurements of stars and stripes must be as exact as

the immortal laws of the Medes and Persians. Our flag at the present time includes ninety stars (forty-five on each side), for there must be no right and wrong side; both sides of Old Glory must be right. Only expert needle women are star sewers. The device worker is one grade in advance of the star sewer. Her work is done on foreign flags. The United States makes flags for all nations and it is noticeable that the smaller the country the greater and more ostentatious is its flag likely to be. Some of the finest needle-work at the Brooklyn Navy Yard is used in the manufacture of the flags of Costa Rica and San Salvador. The size of the country offers no excuse for a slight to its flag.

There is but one worker in the finishers' class of flagmakers. He is a sturdy old sailor, who sits on a sailmaker's bench and mounts each flag on its ropes, sewing the heavy iron rings in place. There are but two concerns in the United States who compete for the contract of supplying the Government with bunting; as there are but two factories that manufacture a quality of the required grade. Our navy flag, dark-blue ground with a white anchor, surrounded by thirteen white stars, with the other naval flags of our country, floats above the decks of the men-of-war, in all sorts of weather, in every clime, and on every sea. They must be exposed to the frosts and hail of the North, to the gales and melting suns of the equator, and it becomes necessary that they be made of the strongest and most durable material possible to procure. The Government has invested a series of testing devices, which are more severe than those of nature, and the material thus accepted is regarded as worthy to face any gale as well as the bullets of the enemy.

Another distinguishing flag of the navy is the Union Jack, or the Union (the forty-five stars on the blue ground) taken from the national emblem. When Van Tromp, the Dutch admiral, hoisted a broom at his masthead to indicate his intention to sweep the English from the sea, the English admiral hoisted a horse-whip, indicative of his intention to chastise the insolent Dutchman; and ever since that time the narrow or coach-whip pennant, (symbolizing the original horse-whip) has been the distinctive mark of a vessel of war, and has been

adopted as such by all nations. When our flag was first borne into China seas in 1784, the Chinese called it the "flower flag," and thronged to look at the "flower flag" ship. Kentucky was the first State to add to the thirteen original stars.

Lemuel Cox, an eminent American engineer, built a bridge of American oak over the River Foyle at Londonderry, Ireland. When the bridge was nearly completed, he opened it to the citizens, and naturally raised over it the stars and stripes of his native land. Finding that the throng of visitors interfered with the workmen, he closed the gates at either end of the bridge to keep the crowd out. A riot ensued, which the militia were called out to disperse; and thus it happened that the British soldier fought not under the flag of England, but under the Stars and Stripes of America, in November, 1790. This was the first battle fought under our flag upon foreign soil.

The standard under which the women of this country are now working, and which represents the society of noble men and women who work for the amelioration of suffering men during our present war, is the Red Cross. It is nearly forty years since M. Henri Durant, a native of Geneva, Switzerland, witnessed the battle of Solferino, and was a horrified observer of the unnecessary suffering of the wounded from lack of care. He published a book not long afterward, pointing out the urgent necessity of forming a corps of surgeons and nurses who could work in the cause of humanity regardless of nationality, who might be protected by a flag of neutrality and be permitted to serve on the field of battle in aiding the wounded. In August, 1864, representatives from sixteen nations met at Geneva and signed a compact of strict neutrality. Out of compliment to its birth-place, the flag of Switzerland with colors reversed, was adopted. To-day this insignia is the only military hospital flag in the civilized world which protects all persons from molestation who work under it, or rightfully wear the emblem when performing their services. The basards sewed on the sleeve, when issued in time of war, are marked with private devices, so that both armies may be protected from spies and that none but those engaged in the work of helping the wounded shall be immune. To-day, sixty-two



nations, the civilized people of five continents, and even half the barbaric States, belong to this same convention of the Red Cross. The first convention in the United States to consider the Red Cross movement was held in 1881, when Miss Clara Barton was elected President. In July, 1882, she was appointed by the President of the United States to represent her country at a Congress of the Red Cross Society at Geneva, when she was made a member of the International Board of Managers. It was at this meeting that our Government signed the treaty. It was at Miss Barton's suggestion that a line of work was adopted by the International Committee, by which the National Association might be kept in an active state of organization. It was determined that the study of disease, methods of treatment, more particularly without the use of alcoholic stimulants, and the education of doctors and nurses, should be pursued. Among the senators who worked for the establishment of the Society in this country, the late Senator Windom, of Minnesota, was prominent. In our own country the Red Cross Society has relieved suffering to an incalculable degree; during the earthquake horror at Charleston, the flood at Johnstown, and the forest fires in Wisconsin and Minnesota. In 1894, in the city of New York, Miss Barton opened an institution for furthering the work of this Society, and installed as its head Miss Betiina Hofker, now wife of Dr. Lesser, a daughter of a general of the Prussian army, and whose mother and aunts served as assistant nurses during the Franco-Prussian war. To-day, when all hearts are full of fears of suffering and sorrow that war may bring upon us, we may turn with comfort and hope to the good work that has been done in our midst, and be thankful that we can depend upon the organization that is now ready to come forward, fully equipped for the emergency and ready to send aid and trained assistance to those who may need it.

It has been said that the Cuban insurgents are indebted to the Masonic order for their flag. It is a flag with which all Americans are familiar. Three blue horizontal bars alternating with two white, the red field triangular in shape, (containing the lone white star to signify the Pearl of the Antilles) the tri-color—red, white and blue—the stars and stripes. It is

claimed by the Masons that the devotion of members of their order to the cause of "Cuba libre," and the deaths of many of them are commemorated and embalmed in the banner of the red triangle, the white single star and the bars of white and blue. It is a combination of emblems of their order. Blue being the distinctive color of Masonry throughout its extensive heraldry; so the five-pointed star has been conspicuous in the blazonry of the Masonic order. He who looks at the Cuban flag sees in it faith and hope in the blue and white bars, the symbol of fiery ardor in the red union. To the Cuban patriot this flag tells of the numberless Masons and Cubans who have fought and died under its folds in resisting the tyranny of the Spanish rulers; and to-day, for the assistance given the patriots by this order in their struggle for liberty, the Mason is an outlaw in Cuba. When in 1808 Napoleon forced the Bourbon king from the throne of Spain, and set up his own king, Cuba turned like a tigress upon the Frenchman. She alone of all Spain's possessions in this hemisphere, was loyal to the Bourbon House, and what has been her reward?

The date of the adoption of this flag is not definitely known, but it was first blown to the breeze in 1851 under Lopez. The ten years' war was fought under its folds by Gomez, and in that time the revolt under the flag of Cuba cost Spain sixty million dollars and one hundred thousand men. The day may come when the natives of Cuba shall regain their lost paradise and the lone and southern star shine with increased lustre in the great constellation of the North.

ELIZA MAYO DOUGAN.

## WHAT WE ARE DOING AND CHAPTER WORK.

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CLINTON CHAPTER claims the foremost place among the organized Daughters of the American Revolution in Iowa. Our maximum membership of one hundred is maintained and we believe our Chapter work to be commensurate with our numbers. At the annual meeting in January Mrs. Ida Whalen Armstrong was unanimously chosen Regent, with Mrs. Nannie Horsford Curtis as Vice. Miss Lillian Olney was elected Secretary; Mrs. Mary Pomeroy was continued as Registrar; Mrs. Helen Valeria Seaman assumed the duties of Treasurer, and the Historian's mantle fell to Mrs. Anna Louisa Thompson. The first regular meeting occurred on the 21st of April, at which time full and interesting reports of business, social and other features of the Continental Congress at Washington were given by our attending delegates, Mrs. Armstrong, Mrs. Olney and Mrs. McCoy. These, with the routine business and the usual light refreshments, filled an enjoyable afternoon. It was during this meeting that the message of declaration of war with Spain came to us, and that event has given direction and "coloring" to all our subsequent assemblies. At the annual meeting the Chapter had been divided into three divisions, each in turn to assume the responsibility of arranging for a pleasant and profitable quarterly meeting. It was hoped that the competition involved in this arrangement might prove a stimulus to excellent Chapter work, and it has done so.

Our second meeting took the form of a progressive tea, to which the Chapter was invited by the ladies of the first division. That has been the one distinctly social function of the year, and was a very great success in every particular. On Flag Day the members of the Chapter were guests of the second division. The local Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution were also invited. Elaborate preparations, appropriate to the occasion, had been made for a lawn fête. The

Regent made a fine address of welcome, including the history of the evolution of the national ensign. Speeches, patriotic songs, refreshments and social intercourse combined to provide a fitting and enjoyable celebration of the birthday of the flag.

Our next meeting was called by the Regent and was devoted first to the transaction of an unusual amount of business. An historical contest was also a feature of this session. The Regent had provided handsome folders, with pencils attached, on which were printed the questions. A prize was offered for the card containing the largest number of correct answers. The affair proved so interesting that at the suggestion of the Regent, it was voted to hold monthly meetings in the fall, devoted to the purpose of acquiring fuller and clearer knowledge of the history of our own country.

The crowning event of the year, however, was our grand patriotic concert on July 20th, given under the auspices of the Chapter, to raise money in response to the call of the National Board of Managers for contributions to the war fund of the National Society. The affair was placed in the hands of excellent committees, able and thoroughly devoted to their country and their order. No hard work was spared and the surprising results were only commensurate with the efforts put forth. Opera house managers, decorators, musicians, singers, fraternities, contributed their special services. The patriotic citizens responded with generous patronage. It is putting it safely to say that the artistic and decorative elements taken together with the brilliant assemblage of listeners, excelled anything ever done in Clinton. The curtain rose, revealing a hundred white-robed children seated upon the stage against a gorgeous background of star-spangled banners. Each child carried a little flag to wave enthusiastically when she joined in the choruses. The first number on the program was the "grand march" to the inspiring strains of "Yankee Doodle," played by the orchestra. The imposing procession was headed by thirteen young "daughters" in classic dress, representing original States. After them came the army and navy in full uniform. Then came Uncle Sam, benign and paternal in all the glory of his traditional costume; and very close to him, to be sure of her fatherly protection, and very





MRS. DANIEL MANNING,  
*President General Daughters of the American Revolution.*  
*Chairman War Committee.*  
*Ex-Officio Member Hospital Corps.*

contented withal, marched little Hawaii in the guise of a perfectly exact, but very diminutive copy of himself. Two little negroes with shirt and trousers of blue and white stripes, and one with star blazing from the crimson triangles on their breasts represented the nation's *protege*. This procession also surrounded "Columbia" in a brilliant closing tableau in which "1776," "1812," "John Bull," etc., were also present. The tableau was lighted by successive red, white and blue illuminations. The financial returns of the evening were quite in keeping with all the rest, the gross receipts being seven hundred dollars net, five hundred and thirty dollars as the donation of the Clinton Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, to the sick and wounded soldiers of the war for Cuba Libre. It is said that our contribution was received with cheers by the National Board of Managers, being the first large amount sent in since the call was issued. Comparing our population of 25,000 with that of New York City, we think we may favorably compare our effort with the splendid one described in the July Magazine.—ANNA LOUISE THOMPSON, *Historian*.

ASTENROGEN CHAPTER.—The one hundred and twenty-first anniversary of the adoption of the Stars and Stripes as the flag of our country was appropriately observed Tuesday evening, by Astenrogen Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. The parlors of the Little Fall Rifle Corps, where the exercises were held, were filled by an interested audience. The walls were decorated with red, white and blue, and each participant on the program wore the Chapter flower, tied with Chapter ribbon to a small silk flag. The program was successfully carried out. Among the features that deserve special mention is the excellent oration by Rev. D. D. Munro, which paid a graceful tribute to the work of our American women, and was patriotic and inspiring in the highest degree. The Little Youthful Volunteers proved a most welcome auxiliary. This is a juvenile patriotic organization promoted and named by the Regent, Miss Rawdon, and in which she takes much interest. It comprises fourteen boys of ten or twelve years of age, under the captaincy of Foster Cardwell. They are uniformed. After a piano solo had been rendered by Miss Mary



A. Petrie and the chorus had sung the "Red, White and Blue," Miss Rawdon introduced the little people, saying that the fine drum, which at that moment had been presented to the boys, was the gift of one whose name she was not permitted to reveal. The lads were so pleased with the drum that it is not surprising that one of their number, Gordon Little, forgot to keep the secret and whispered the name of James D. Feeter. Since the plan to keep the donor's name a secret had miscarried the Regent proposed that the boys give three cheers for Mr. Feeter, which they did with a will, and Gordon Little also thanked him in a speech, which did credit to a lad of his age. The Regent saw in the incident just related an opportunity to vindicate her sex and humorously turned the tables against the masculine gender for inability to keep secrets. A short address by Counselor Jones followed and then a vocal duet by Miss Grace Palmer and David Burrell, Jr., which afforded rare pleasure. The closing prayer was by Rev. V. E. Tomlinson. Professor Hayward presided at the piano and his skill with the instrument added much to the success of the evening. At the close of the program refreshments were served and the time passed pleasantly in social intercourse.

MONROE CHAPTER.—Though Monroe Chapter (Brockport, New York) is still in its infancy and numbers but eighteen at present, yet its members, stimulated to action by the achievements of sister societies, have endeavored, in the brief six months of their existence as a Chapter, "to foster patriotism and the love of country," by words of love for the honored dead and deeds of love for the honored living. Our first patriotic meeting was held on "Patriot's Day," April 19, 1898, which will ever be a "red-letter day" in the history of our Chapter. As many of the members had ancestors who were in the battle of Lexington, it was deemed fitting that that memorable event should be commemorated by the Chapter. Therefore, the Regent, Mrs. Sylvester, on "hospitable thought interest," extended a cordial invitation to the Daughters and their families to celebrate that occasion on her attractive lawn. Whether inspired by the transmitted perseverance of their revolutionary sires, or drawn irresistibly thither by the certainty of the de-

lightful evening awaiting them, we are not authorized to state. Suffice it to say that though Jupiter Pluvius put forth his best efforts to dissuade timid and doubting souls from placing themselves in the power, the Daughters philosophically reflected that "into each life some rain must fall," donned mackintoshes and rubbers and soon were ushered into Mrs. Sylvester's most inviting home, whose warmth and light made them quite forget the chill and rain without. At seven o'clock refreshments were served to the extra guests in the dining-room, while the Daughters, sixteen of whom were present, were all seated in the library, around a large circular table, on which were placed silver candlesticks, from which "the light of other days" was softly shed upon table and guests, and ornamented by the Chapter colors, blue and yellow, being those worn by President Monroe. In the centre of the table was a large bouquet of yellow tulips, whence radiated ribbons of blue moire, thus representing the centre and spokes of a wheel and indicating the spinning-wheel of our grandmother's days. Around the ends of the ribbon was a wreath of blue hyacinths, and the whole was so admirably arranged that each Daughter sat between two spokes of the wheel. At every plate was a card bearing the name of a Daughter on one side and on the other an appropriate sentiment from some patriot, the name of whom was to be guessed. Each Daughter was presented with a tiny satin edition of Old Glory, and the daffodil, the chosen flower of the Chapter, was worn by many. After a tempting menu had been served, the guests returned to the parlors and the exercises of the evening opened by a duet by the Misses Allen, consisting of a potpourri of inspiring national airs. This was followed by a most interesting paper upon "The Battle of Lexington and its Causes," given by the Historian, Mrs. G. H. Allen. As one of the first overt acts of the Revolution, she related the exploit of her great-grandfather, Joseph Brackett, one of the nineteen young men who, the previous winter, entered the fort at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and carried off the guns and ammunition, burying the powder under the pulpit of a church in Durham, until it was needed to do good service later on. In conclusion, the names of members whose ancestors were engaged in this battle were given: Ezra

Brown, of Lynn County, minute man, and ancestor of Miss Sara Smith, marched from Lynn to Concord under Captain David Partier; Allen Bangs, the great-grandfather of Mrs. Merrite, went to Lexington as a member of the company of Captain Jonathan Curwell; Archelaus Wilson, great-grandfather of Mrs. Minot and Miss Patterson; Jonas Minot, captain of the Concord militia, and great-grandfather of the Misses Minot; John Wilson, great-grandfather of Mrs. Hahn (on her mother's side), and Joseph Pinney, Jr., (her father's grandfather), were all active participants in this battle. Important mention was made by Mrs. Allen of the fact that Joseph Roby, the grandfather of Mrs. Bristol, who was present with us that evening, was one of the justly famous "Boston Tea Party." In 1774 Joseph Roby became a lieutenant in a company of militia of the town of Gloucester, Massachusetts, called minute men; and in April, 1775, after the fight of Concord, it was mustered, under his command, to march against the enemy, but the company was finally retained to guard the place from attacks of British cruisers. Soon after he received a captain's commission, with instructions to raise a company at once for nine months' service. They marched to Cambridge, July 15, 1775, and were attached to Colonel Little's regiment, General Green's brigade, General Washington being the Commander-in-Chief. As they had no cartridges and none were obtainable, they immediately began to manufacture them, working till midnight and in the morning marching on to Prospect Hill and remaining with the army throughout the campaign. Having more than a century ago fought his last battle, he now lies buried in the High Street cemetery, in our village.

We then listened to the poem, "On Concord Bridge," read in a most pleasing manner by Mrs. K. B. Coleman, in connection with which we were informed that it was written by Emerson for the sixty-second anniversary of the battle of Concord; and it was sixty-two years that night since the anniversary.

Next came "The Stars and Stripes," Sousa's most popular production, effectively rendered on the piano by Miss Elizabeth Allen, after which our Vice-Regent, Mrs. Mary J. Holmes, entertained us with one of her racy and delightful

talks upon "Monroe and His Administrations," drawing graphic pictures of the customs and manners of that period, as contrasted with those of present times. Then followed the impressive reading of "Paul Revere's Ride," by our Registrar, Mrs. Harrison, the whole concluding with a verse of "America," sung by members and other guests standing. Added interest was lent to the occasion by the circumstance that we had with us one of the "Real Sons" of the Revolution, Mr. W. H. Seymour, father of our Regent. Mr. Seymour's father and uncle were both revolutionary soldiers, the latter being one of General Washington's staff, whose figure is a prominent one in the well-known picture, "the Surrender of Yorktown." We regret not to be able to repeat the graceful compliment paid our gracious hostess by Mrs. Holmes, on leaving, but we but voice the general sentiment of all who were there in expressing our hearty and unqualified enjoyment in "the flow of reason and the feast of soul," which she kindly evoked in our behalf.

On Decoration Day, at the suggestion of Recording Secretary Miss Rhoades, a bountiful dinner was served at the Normal Hall, by the Daughters to the members of the Cady Post, numbering fifty. On the Fourth of July, through the indefatigable efforts of Mrs. Holmes, dinner, luncheon and light refreshments were served to the public, with the coöperation of the Monroe Chapter, by Mrs. Holmes' desire. The proceeds were for the benefit of the soldiers of our army. Of the amount raised, \$160 were forwarded to Miss Barton, of the Red Cross Society, and \$10 or \$15 were reserved to pay the expressage on delicacies sent weekly to soldiers at Camp Alger.

That we ever be found ready and willing to respond to the call of patriotism in a manner worthy of the descendants of revolutionary patriots, is, we believe, the aim and desire of every member of our Chapter.—MARY PINNEY HAHN, *Corresponding Secretary*.

NEW YORK CITY CHAPTER.—Members of the New York City Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, greatly surprised and delighted the Regent of the Chapter, Mrs. Donald McLean, last evening by presenting her with a magnificent

silken American flag. What appeared to Mrs. McLean to be a very quiet little dinner party suddenly transformed itself into an ovation of which she was the object, and almost overwhelmed her by its complete unexpectedness. The affair was cleverly conceived and gracefully executed. Mrs. McLean had been invited to dine with Mr. and Mrs. Arthur D. Brink, Jr., at the Hotel Empire. The dinner concluded, Mrs. McLean was invited down stairs to the parlor by her hostess. As the elevator descended the strains of "Auld Lang Syne" could be heard from an orchestra behind the closely drawn portieres of the reception room. As Mrs. McLean was led toward the door the curtains suddenly parted and there, in a blaze of light, was a tableau of one hundred and fifty ladies of the Chapter grouped about the Stars and Stripes, a beautiful silken banner, five feet broad and eight feet long, held by Mrs. J. Alexander Stryker. Before the Regent could recover from her astonishment Mrs. R. Ogden Doremus stepped forward and addressed Mrs. McLean as follows:

*"Dear Madame:* Wishing to convey to you our hearty congratulations on the magnificent manner in which you represented the New York City Chapter at the National Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution, held in Washington, February 22d, and our appreciation of the able, eloquent and magnanimous address you gave before the Congress to the newly-elected President General, covering yourself with glory and honor, we do now in our great joy, holding you still as our beloved Regent, beg you to accept a slight token of our devotion and loyalty.

*"In offering the flag of our beloved country, which you honor and love so well, we hope it will be accepted by you as a symbol of our loyalty, which we do now reiterate under the folds of the Stars and Stripes and drink your health under the banner as we pledge ourselves afresh to rally round you and uphold you in your patriotic work."*

A burst of applause followed this speech, and Mrs. McLean, bowing her thanks and recovering herself, made a response.

The flag is handsomely mounted in brass, with the staff surmounted by a large eagle. An engraved plate on the staff bears the inscription: "From members of the New York City

Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, to Mrs. Donald McLean."

WATAUGA'S WAR RELIEF CIRCLE.—Watauga Chapter has not been idle while others were at work for the volunteer soldiers of our glorious country. Early in June a definite plan of action was adopted, as we believed that better results could be reached through following a specific channel; so we resolved ourselves into a "War Relief Circle," invited coöperation of others interested in patriotic work and adopted the Second Regiment, Tennessee Volunteers, as our special charge, placing ourselves in direct communication with its colonel, Keller Anderson, for intelligence as to its needs, and have since responded to all its requirements. We have forwarded to them in Camp Alger (Virginia) magazines and other light literature, many hundreds—indeed a library equal in number of volumes to the number of soldiers in the regiment—realizing that no rest is so sweet as that coming through absorption in a book. In the same large boxes we packed a hundred new hospital shirts (each pocket contained a handkerchief), which were so lovingly made by wife, sister, mother or friend to the cause; also many reams of properly marked stationery, to encourage letter writing; a vast amount of soft linen and cotton for bandages; many dozens of rubber appliances, such as ice-bags, ice-caps, hot water bags, etc., etc. (donated through a generous friend), for use in the hospitals. (This regiment, though still in Virginia, has already had much use for hospital stores on account of prevalence of typhoid fever in camp.) But our Watauga pillow has been the chief feature of our work so far, and the one which has met greatest favor. Many hundreds have already reached them, and our zeal in that direction will not cool till each man in the command owns one. They are made of brown linen "crash," are eighteen inches square, open at one end, furnished with buttons and button-holes to fasten over and hold contents. They are to be filled with straw, grass, leaves, or any convenient "filling" which may be at hand, and will very comfortably support a weary head. They can be very easily emptied, cleansed, or transported. An old soldier examining one exclaimed, "that discounts a rock, or a 'chunk,'



the usual head-rest for a soldier!" Upon each is inscribed the cabalistic "Watauga," and so in camp they are known as the "Watauga pillow." Thus have we preserved the comprehensive title, the historical genesis of our beloved "Volunteer State." We have enlisted in this work "for the war," and expect to supply the surgeons of this command with an ample sufficiency of funds to meet all needs for the sick and wounded when in a foreign land. Our new Regent, Mrs. Clarence Selden, is demonstrating her peculiar fitness for the position she occupies in grasping each opportunity along patriotic lines as responsibility.—JEAN ROBERTSON ANDERSON, *Honorary Regent*.

WORK OF DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION IN TENNESSEE.—May I speak a word for the great work being done by some of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Memphis, Tennessee, with their ever noble leader, Mrs. J. Harvey Mathes, to inspire them. There is no woman who stands out so pure, strong and practical in patriotism in our State as Mrs. Mathes, who for six or seven years stood at the head of the Daughters of the American Revolution as State Regent, organizing all Chapters of Daughters of the American Revolution and Children of the American Revolution, and is now our beloved ex-State Regent by her own choice. Although retired from office she is still the spirit of energy in all patriotic work and was the first woman in this city to promote the War Relief work. She was most active in organizing a General War Relief Emergency Association, and has since given all her time to the work. I heard her say in an address before the association that she would willingly work night and day for any white or black soldier, regardless of section, who would go out to meet the country's enemy. Mrs. Mathes has frequently visited the recruiting offices, inspiring the men by her patriotic words of encouragement. She is particularly noted for always being at the stations to see the soldiers off, cheering them with kind, sympathetic speeches. On one occasion she and Mrs. T. J. Latham, State Director of the Children of the American Revolution, heard that a company of soldiers from Chicago had come to Memphis for the purpose of enlisting in



the Second Mississippi Regiment. These two ladies went immediately to the armory to see them. The lieutenant having the recruits in charge asked them to talk to the men. One of the Chicago boys at once raised the regimental flag—presented by a patriotic woman of Chicago to the Second Mississippi—over Mrs. Mathes and Mrs. Latham, while they spoke cheering, sympathetic words to them. These ladies then secured flags and bunting and decorated most handsomely the cars which were to transport the Chicago boys to Jacksonville, Florida, where they are now under the command of Fitzhugh Lee. When these patriotic women came upon the station platform that night to see them off, cheer after cheer went up from the grateful men for the good ladies who had shown them such kindness and cordiality, and in evidence of their feeling they tore off the Illinois buttons from their coats and gave them to the ladies.

Through the influence of these two women money has been raised and sent to Chickamauga Hospital in response to an appeal made by the Chickamauga Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and large packages of pillow cases, towels, sheets, etc., for hospital purposes; also large circulating libraries to many encampments. A large fund of money is now on hand to be distributed wherever it may be most needed.

Mrs. Mathes originated the idea of the camp pillows, made of dark gray crash with four holes and buttons in one end, to be filled with straw, hay or leaves, and used while in camp. They can be emptied on a move, folded and put in the pocket, or made a receptacle for articles to be carried on the march. Hundreds of these little comforts have been made and sent to the soldiers in the various camps. Mrs. Mathes and Mrs. Latham have also raised a handsome sum for the purchase of an elegant silk regimental flag to be presented to the Fourth Tennessee Volunteers, of which Mrs. Mathes' young son, J. Harvey Mathes, Jr., is a sergeant. Captain G. T. Fitzhugh, who is one of the State promoters of the Children of the American Revolution, is captain, and Major Eldridge Wright, son of a Memphis Daughter of the American Revolution, is major of the regiment. The flag will be presented at our Auditorium in a few days, with most inspiring ceremonies. Many of the regi-

mental officers will be in attendance and a grand military reception will follow at the Gayosa Hotel, of which I will send you a report later.—MARY HILLIARD DU BOSE, *Vice-President, Children American Revolution.*

MOHEGAN CHAPTER, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, AUXILIARY NO. 13 OF THE RED CROSS SOCIETY, SING SING, NEW YORK.—As a patriotic society we felt we must do something for our soldiers and sailors in need at this time, therefore we became an auxiliary to the Red Cross Society, and instead of having our usual banquet we spent our money for such things as were needed. First we gave four thousand surgical towels, which were cut and hemmed by many willing hands. Then we held a garden party for the purpose of raising more funds to carry on this good work; this together with donations received at this time enabled us to purchase another four thousand towels, which have been hemmed and sent to the headquarters of the Red Cross Society in New York City. We have sent also twenty dollars to our State Regent for the work of this kind done by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. And this is not all. We have sent books, magazines, stationery and jellies for the convalescent, and we are sending two thousand yards of cheese cloth made up in lengths desired; also a silk regimental flag to the Seventy-First Regiment of New York, to show our appreciation of the good work done by them at the front. Mohegan Chapter does this alone. We are especially interested in this regiment because we feel the colonel belongs to us and so many of the men are from our town. We formed auxiliary committees in different sections of the country that all interested might do effective work, and we have been aided much by these committees. We feel that we have been of some service to those who so willingly gave their lives to our beloved country and have thus proved that we are true Daughters of the American Revolution. Below you will find the names of the several committees.

Executive: Mrs. Merritt Wright Barnum, Chairman; Miss Mary C. Fisher, Secretary; Mrs. Charles F. Brusie, Mrs. John

V. Cockcroft, Mrs. William Henry Rowe, Mrs. Frederick Potter, Miss Elizabeth Thompson.

Ways and Means: Mrs. C. Townsend Young, Chairman; Miss Sarah R. Thomson, Secretary; Mrs. E. R. Stockwell, Mrs. Ralph Parsons, Mrs. Jacob Chadeayne, Miss Sadie A. Hart.

Committee of Safety: The work has been directed by the following ladies, who form the Committee of Safety of Mohegan Chapter: Regent, Mrs. Annie Van Rensselaer Wells; First Vice-Regent, Mrs. George J. Fisher; Second Vice-Regent, Mrs. Thomas R. Harris; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Henry S. Bowron; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Rebecca Secor; Assistant Secretary, Mrs. Rufus Dutton; Treasurer, Mrs. S. Ferris Washburne; Registrar, Mrs. J. Herbert Carpenter; Historian, Mrs. Mary K. Hanford; Miss Clara C. Fuller, Mrs. Ralph Brandreth, Mrs. William E. Barlow, Miss Susan J. Mangam; Hon. Vice-Regent, Mrs. Mary H. Hyatt; Hon. Chairman of the Committee, Rev. George W. Ferguson, Chaplain of Mohegan Chapter.—MARY K. HANFORD, *Historian*.

GENERAL SAMUEL HOPKINS CHAPTER (Henderson, Kentucky).—The work just accomplished by the General Samuel Hopkins Chapter for the benefit of the Hospital Relief Corps is most encouraging. Through the earnest efforts and enthusiasm of our honored Regent, Mrs. R. H. Cunningham, the work has been pushed forward with remarkable zeal, and a most pleasing result attained. The Chapter first sent to the soldiers at Chickamauga a box of groceries weighing over a thousand pounds, together with a check for ten dollars from the treasury of the Daughters of the American Revolution. We afterwards made an appeal to the general public, which was nobly and promptly responded to. Aside from generous donations of goods of various kinds, from the merchants and business men generally, a liberal amount of money was also contributed, most of the church societies lending a helping hand, assisting with the sewing and other work and seeming to vie with each other in their zeal for the good cause. Each article was carefully marked before being packed, and the boxes which were shipped to Fort Thomas and Chickamauga

reflect no little credit on the patriotic citizens of Henderson. The General Samuel Hopkins Chapter is very grateful for the hearty coöperation and assistance rendered.

We have not as yet organized a Society of the Children of the American Revolution, but the work of Florence Nightengale Division of the King's Daughters is deserving of especial mention. These children met at the lecture-room of St. Paul's church and made clippings which were put into envelopes and sent to Tampa for the soldiers.

The following is a list of the articles contained in the box which was sent to Fort Thomas: Pillow cases, 220; sheets, 92; towels, 100; night shirts, 57; pajamas, 56; handkerchiefs, 84; bandages, 96; wash rags, 12; wash basins, 12; tooth brushes, 60; bolt of material for bandages, table covers, napkins, sanitary pillows, old linen, quinine, wine, peas, soups, celery dressing, tea, corn starch, vanilla, canned goods, and a generous supply of choice literature. Total amount of money contributed, \$141.18; total amount expended for hospital supplies, expressage, etc., \$60.65; leaving a balance of \$80.53, \$50.00 of which was expended for drugs, and sent with a supply of bandages to the hospital at Chickamauga, and the remaining amount forwarded with the box to Fort Thomas.—NANNIE L. D. NORRIS, *Historian*.

CATHERINE SCHUYLER CHAPTER, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Allegany county, held its annual session at Belmont on Monday, June 20th. The Chapter commemorated the battle of Bunker Hill and the exercises were of unusual interest. The organization was formed one year ago with twenty-two charter members, since which time sixteen have been added and as many more are preparing their papers for admission.

The first break in the circle occurred on May 24th, when Mrs. Helen F. Hatch, one of the charter members, passed to her home beyond the river; therefore it was with sorrow and regret that the members assembled at this session, knowing that the ranks had been broken and one of their members had "joined the innumerable caravan."

After the opening prayer, Mrs. E. W. Chamberlain, address-

ing the Chair with a few brief and appropriate remarks, offered the following resolutions, all standing:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove by death Mrs. Helen Fassett Hatch from our Chapter and her family circle;

*Resolved*, That we, the members of Catherine Schuyler Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, hereby express our sorrow for this our first loss by death of one of our charter members.

*Resolved*, That we hereby offer our sympathy to our beloved Vice-Regent, Mrs. Gertrude F. Jones, and to Mrs. Gertrude Hiscock in their affliction.

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Hiscock, and that they be placed upon the records of the Chapter and printed in the *Wellsville Reporter* and *Belmont Despatch* and the *AMERICAN MAGAZINE*.

By a rising vote the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The literary exercises were opened by a vocal solo by Miss Gertrude Thornton, accompanied on the violin by Miss Bertha Bradt. Mrs. J. H. Bissell, of Belmont, read Holmes' poem, "Grandmother's Story of Bunker Hill," and an historical paper, "The Battle of Bunker Hill," written by Mrs. Alfred S. Brown, was read by Miss Gertrude Thornton, closing with a violin solo rendered by Miss Bertha Bradt.

The election of officers and business occupied the remaining hours of the session. Mrs. Hamilton Ward, the present Regent, was elected for the ensuing year and the officers of the past year were elected to serve another year. Mrs. E. W. Chamberlain resigned from her position of Chaplain and Mrs. Thomas L. Smith, of Wellsville, was elected in her place.

As the committee of entertainment had not decided on a place of meeting for the next month, the Chapter adjourned to meet at the call of the Secretary when the committee reported.

Luncheon was then served by the Belmont ladies and a pleasant social hour was enjoyed by all.

The officers as elected are: Mrs. Hamilton Ward, Regent; Mrs. William F. Jones, First Vice-Regent; Mrs. Frank Smith, Second Vice-Regent; Mrs. Thomas L. Smith, Chaplain; Mrs. Enos W. Barnes, Secretary; Miss Susan S. Jennings, Treas-

urer; Miss Alice Reed, Registrar; Miss Miriam Thornton, Historian; Miss Frances Dobbins, Assistant Historian; Miss Frances Morris, Librarian.

WEQUETONSING CHAPTER.—Much pleasure is being anticipated by the cottagers on Little Traverse Bay, in the concert to be given in the Wequetonsing Assembly Hall for the benefit of the sick and wounded American soldiers and sailors. The proceeds of the entertainment will be sent direct to Mrs. A. G. Draper, Treasurer of the Daughters of the American Revolution Hospital Corps, in Washington, thus insuring the immediate distribution of the proceeds where most needed. The fact that the Government has given to the above named organization the work of securing all the nurses in the service shows clearly that responsible persons are in charge.

THE MADISON COUNTY CHAPTER (Richmond, Kentucky).—The members of The Madison County Chapter, at Richmond, Kentucky, have not been laggards in work for the sick and wounded soldiers. They sent a box of supplies to Atlanta for distribution and are quite willing to do more.—SALLIE RODES BURNAM, *Regent*.

SPRINGFIELD CHAPTER (Ohio).—Since the beginning of the war with Spain the Chapter has worked in various ways for the relief and comfort of the soldiers. In response to an appeal from Captain Bradbury, of Company B (Springfield, Ohio), Third Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, the Chapter made seventy "housewives" filled with useful small articles. The son of Mrs. Joseph K. Black (former Regent of this Chapter) is one of Company B. Ten dollars of the Chapter's funds were sent to the Treasurer of the Chickamauga Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, to help purchase supplies for the sick and needy among the soldiers at Camp Thomas. Contributions were received from members of the Daughters of the American Revolution and patriotic friends amounting to \$44.75, with which sheeting was purchased and 117 sheets were made by the following Daughters: Mrs. Charles E. Thomas, Mrs. Oscar T. Martin, Mrs. Joseph K. Black, Mrs. Blu, Mrs.



A. P. L. Cochran, Mrs. J. W. Murphy, Mrs. E. W. Plaisted, Mrs. Elizabeth Ludlow, Mrs. H. C. Dimond, Miss Cassilly, Miss Elinor Ludlow, and sent to Rev. W. J. Trimble, National Relief Commissioner, Chattanooga, Tennessee.—M. C.

ROCKFORD CHAPTER.—In the early part of June the Rockford Chapter of Daughters of the American Revolution gave a Colonial Tea to raise money for a war fund. Beside affording their friends a very enjoyable evening, the Daughters cleared eighty-six (\$86.00) dollars above expenses, this money to be kept for the sole use of hospital work. The members of the board of managers represented different colonial characters and at the six booths in which refreshments were served the ladies were also in costume. A program of patriotic music was given during the evening and helped to while away the hours. With the money realized the Daughters have already sent to the Daughters of the American Revolution Hospital Corps at Washington six dozen hospital shirts, three dozen negligee shirts and twenty-one pajamas. They are now preparing to send seven dozen more of the hospital shirts and a large number of bandages. We hope to be able to do still more for the noble cause.—MRS. HOMER STANTON BURPEE, *Corresponding Secretary*.

CÆSAR RODNEY CHAPTER.—On the afternoon of May 28th the Cæsar Rodney Chapter, of Wilmington, Delaware, held a special meeting at the residence of the State Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth Clarke Churchman, for the purpose of organizing a War Relief Committee to coöperate with the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution in relieving the necessities of our soldiers and sailors. A liberal emergency fund was immediately raised. It was arranged that the Relief Corps should hold its meetings every Saturday morning, in the rooms of the Equitable Building, to receive contributions and to give out work and supplies. Auxiliary members have generously assisted the Chapter and, although Delaware is a small State, we are greatly encouraged by the interest, ability and staunch patriotism of our workers.

Upon notification from the National Society, materials were



purchased and we began to fill orders as quickly as possible for hospital shirts and pajamas. For our first instalment of these, together with donations of towels, sheets, bandages, castile soap, wash cloths, old linen, pencils and a barrel of books, very grateful acknowledgments have been received by our Chapter Regent, Miss Waples, from Mrs. Amos Draper, treasurer of the special committee of the National Board, and also from the Assistant Surgeon General, United States Army. An imperative call for assistance from Fortress Monroe is now demanding our attention, and a box will be sent to them by the first of August. The war relief fund has reached the sum of twenty-five dollars. A War Song Concert, under the auspices of the Chapter, was given on the 23d of June, for the benefit of our Delaware troops. Quite a large amount was realized, with which we are providing for several families who are left at home in destitute circumstances.—MARY ELIZABETH CLARK, *Historian*.

ELIZABETH WADSWORTH CHAPTER (Portland, Maine).—The members have not been idle during the past few weeks, but have contributed their share of money and labor to aid in alleviating the suffering of sick soldiers. They were the first in Maine to respond to the call to assist in establishing a "Daughters of the American Revolution Hospital Corps." At an early June meeting a committee was appointed on soldiers' work and supplies, and very soon a large box containing hospital clothing and delicacies was on the way to Chickamauga, where the Maine troops were stationed. Very satisfactory reports were received, testifying of the gratitude of those who were recipients of articles sent. The Chapter committee received some very substantial aid from the members of the Sons of the American Revolution in the way of generous donations of money to purchase material for work and food for the sick. The members of the Chapter are still at work and peace will have to stand upon a firm basis and the troops safely landed at home before this committee from Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter will consider their duties ended.—MISS A. L. McDONALD, *Historian*.

BRISTOL CHAPTER (Rhode Island).—On the evening of July 7th an entertainment under the auspices of the Bristol (Rhode Island) Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was given for the benefit of the Sanitary and Relief Association. It consisted mainly of an original paper by Miss Maria D. Norris, a member of the Chapter. In addition to this paper, there was music by a quartette of male voices, by Mr. Albert Walker, baritone soloist, and by Miss Emily D. Bennett, a member of the Chapter, pianist. The entertainment began with the singing of "America" by the audience, led by the quartette, and ended with the "Star Spangled Banner" sung in the same way.

Miss Norris' paper was entitled "Echoes Round the Place de la Concorde." It was, of course, historical, but gained much in vividness from the fact that the author had resided in Paris several years and was personally familiar with the place which she described. One feature of the paper was a detailed account of the composition of the "Marseillaise," and of the manner in which it became a national hymn. After the reading, Mr. Walker sang the hymn, and there was some fine music upon the piano by Miss Bennett. The entertainment gave great pleasure to the large audience and netted ninety dollars to the association.—ELEANOR R. LUTHER, *Historian*.

WAR RELIEF WORK IN THE CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.—Mrs. J. Harvey Mathes, State Promoter of the Children of the American Revolution, most beautifully entertained the patriotic children of Memphis at her residence, 29 Crynitria Place, on the afternoon of July 20th. The porch, hallways and parlors were gorgeously decorated with flags, bunting, and flowers in profusion vied in rich coloring with "Old Glory." Bands of stringed instruments, with piano accompaniment, made most inspiring music for the happy young dancers as they glided over the highly-waxed floors. The young girls costumes were lovely and the effect was of dancing bouquets, as their wearers circled around with the soldier boys in their regulation blue. The front porch was converted into a stage. Many bright speeches and happy songs from the little ones

were the features of the program. Already their patriotic minds and hearts had grasped many published poems on the brave exploits of Dewey, Schley and Hobson, and never seemed to tire of telling how extra firecrackers were fired in honor of this or that hero. One little boy made six speeches and clamored to make as many more, declaring that all the others he knew were better than those he had said. The boys' company, Dixie Rifles, made a splendid drill, and the many grown people present were as delighted as the children. The refreshments consisted of many varieties of cakes, creams and ices and were most abundantly served by the hostess.

As the entire admission was clear profit, a handsome sum was taken in, and which was turned over to the treasury of the general emergency fund, of which Mrs. Mathes is Vice-President. This association voted that it be sent to the Leiter Hospital, Chickamauga Encampment, through the Chickamauga Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, who had appealed for aid.

A few days later Mrs. Mathes issued invitations to a lint picking and bandage rolling—to all patriotic children. The response was so general that her front lawn and porch was filled, with the brightest, happiest and most nimble-fingered children. It was a pretty sight to see them sitting in many colored hassocks, on the grass, in low rockers and settees, with busy fingers tearing the white bits of linen into shreds to be made antiseptic and placed into individual emergency packages by older hands. In the center of this group was a story teller, who spun yarns of war, romance and adventure longer and faster than the shreds of linen pulled by the children's fingers. Mandolins and guitars made sweet music in the lawn. Luscious red-meat watermelons were served from tables nearby.

This delightful and novel afternoon was a lesson of patriotic influence and sentiment to the children and a most tender and pathetic reminder to the grown people present how they, like these children, used to pick lint and roll bandages over thirty years ago for the boys who wore the gray.

## CURRENT TOPICS.

### PEACE!

HENCEFORTH the news of the day will not be war news, but stories of peace—not the prosecution of military campaigns, the detail of battles, the storming of block houses, the destruction of fleets, but the amicable adjustment of international relations. No more lists of killed and wounded, but the record of things done for human liberty and the promotion and enlightenment of civilization!

Would that the signing of the protocol would end all the heart sorrows, all the sickness, all the suffering of the days that are to come. It matters now so little what men in the beginning of the war thought of their strength, their ability, their independence to cope with all the new conditions without the ministering aid of women. The days brought their lesson and its duty to the hearts of women, and they took it up over this broad land and when they walked blindfolded, not knowing the path or whither the door where God's ministering angels were sending them, they walked steadily on and, behold, the doors were open and they entered the camps of the dying—the hospitals of the wounded. It was the cup of cold water in His name, given by gentle hands; the nourishing food, the clean, fresh garments, the tender care that put a new hope into the hearts of our boys and helped them back to life.

We do not think it would take long to get an answer from these boys—what the status of women will be in the future, if war, pestilence or calamity again befalls us. We insert the text of the peace protocol that we may keep the record:

WASHINGTON.—His excellency, M. Cambon, Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic at Washington, and Mr. William Day, Secretary of State of the United States, having received respectively to that effect plenary powers from the Spanish Government and the Government of the United States, have established and signed the following articles, which define the terms on

which the two Governments have agreed with regard to the questions enumerated below, and of which the object is the establishment of peace between the two countries, namely:

Article I. Spain will renounce all claim to all sovereignty over and all her rights in the island of Cuba.

Article II. Spain will cede to the United States the island of Porto Rico and the other islands which are at present under the sovereignty of Spain in the Antilles, as well as an island in Ladrone Archipelago, to be chosen by the United States.

Article III. The United States will occupy and retain the city and bay of Manila and the port of Manila, pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace, which shall determine the control and form of government of the Philippines.

Article IV. Spain will immediately evacuate Cuba, Porto Rico, and the other islands now under Spanish sovereignty in the Antilles. To this effect each of the two Governments will appoint Commissioners within ten days after the signing of this protocol, and these Commissioners shall meet at Havana within thirty days after the signing of this protocol, with the object of coming to an agreement regarding the carrying out of the details of the aforesaid evacuation of Cuba and other adjacent Spanish islands; and each of the two Governments shall likewise appoint within ten days after the signature of this protocol other Commissioners who shall meet at San Juan de Porto Rico within thirty days after the signature of this protocol, to agree upon the details of the evacuation of Porto Rico and other islands now under Spanish sovereignty in the Antilles.

Article V. Spain and the United States shall appoint to treat for peace five Commissioners at the most for either country. The Commissioners shall meet in Paris on October 1st at the latest, to proceed to negotiations and to the conclusion of a treaty of peace. This treaty shall be ratified in conformity with the constitutional laws of each of the two countries.

Article VI. Once this protocol is concluded and signed, hostilities shall be suspended, and to that effect in the two countries orders shall be given by either Government to the commanders of its land and sea forces as speedily as possible.

Done in duplicate at Washington, read in French and in English by the undersigned, who affix at the foot of the document their signatures and seals, August 12, 1898.

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THE Library Envelope was instituted by the wife of the pastor of the New York Presbyterian Church, Washington, District of Columbia, Mrs. Dr. Radcliff. Many of the boxes of clothing that have gone out from the Hospital Corps, Daugh-

ters of the American Revolution, have been bountifully supplied with these envelopes. Nothing in literature has been more acceptable to sick men in the hospitals.

Directions for filling Library Envelopes for wounded and sick soldiers and sailors:

Something witty and something wise,  
 Something pretty to please the eyes,  
 Something tender to reach the heart,  
 Something noble, something smart;  
 Fill it as for some one you know,  
 Your thought and prayer with each must go.  
 Then a Bible message to feed the soul,  
 A hymn or a song to crown the whole;  
 Tie it up with a ribbon, red, white and blue,  
 The colors dear to a patriot true.  
 So a weary hour in a weary day,  
 May thanks to you pleasantly pass away.

J. W. B.

THE regular meeting of the sub-War Committee was held on Friday, July 29th, Mrs. Alger in the chair. Members present: Mrs. Taplin, Mrs. Sternberg, Mrs. Hatch and Mrs. O'Neil. The meeting opened at 10 a. m. Report of the Treasurer was presented as follows:

Cash in bank, June 25, 1898, .....	\$1,513 72
Marsanac Chapter, Michigan, .....	10 00
Gansevoort Chapter, New York, .....	127 50
Abigail Adams, Massachusetts, .....	5 00
Mrs. Colton, .....	10 00
Mohawk, New York (Mrs. Rice), .....	10 00
Pilgrim Chapter, Iowa, .....	25 00
Saranac, New York, .....	50 00
General Nathaniel Greene, Rhode Island, .....	6 00
Milwaukee, Wisconsin, .....	25 00
Owahgena Chapter, New York, .....	20 00
Jane Randolph Jefferson Chapter, Missouri, .....	10 00
Mrs. Charles O'Neil, .....	5 00
Wiltwyck Chapter, New York, .....	100 00
Haddonfield, New Jersey, .....	11 00
La Crosse, Wisconsin, .....	5 00
Woonsocket, Rhode Island, .....	1 00
Frances D. Williams, Maine, .....	5 00
Susan Hart Shelby Chapter, Kentucky, .....	85 08

Delaware County Chapter, Pennsylvania, .....	15 00
Connecticut Chapter, Connecticut, .....	300 00
Mohegan Chapter, New York, .....	20 00
Buntin Chapter, New Hampshire, .....	10 00
Witness Tree Chapter, Pennsylvania, .....	13 00
Phebe Green Ward, Rhode Island, .....	25 00
Newport, Kentucky, .....	20 00
Merion, Pennsylvania, .....	25 00
Lucy Jackson Chapter, Massachusetts, .....	200 00
Mrs. Taplin, Vermont, .....	10 00
Birmingham, Alabama, .....	5 00
Mrs. Fairbanks, Indiana, .....	25 00
Oneida Chapter, New York, .....	300 00
Lincoln and Nebraska, .....	25 00
Total, .....	<u>\$3,017 30</u>

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Lemons and oranges, .....	\$8 60
Lemons and oranges, .....	8 35
Woodward & Lothrop, flannel, .....	18 00
Woodward & Lothrop, night shirts, etc., .....	92 00
Hospital Corps, by request, .....	14 00
Total, .....	<u>\$240 95</u>
Cash in bank, July 28, 1898, .....	\$3,017 30
Expenditure as above, .....	<u>240 95</u>
Balance, .....	<u>\$2,776 35</u>

The Treasurer read a letter from the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, of New York City, enclosing two checks for \$335.00 each for the Surgeons General of the Army and Navy, to be used for the sick and wounded during the war, sent as requested. Also the following: A letter from the Le Ray de Chaumont Chapter, of New York, expressing their willingness to divert the Special Diet Fund, sent by them, to the purchase of the launch to be presented to the Government in the name of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. A communication to the same effect from the Regent of the Fort Stanwix Chapter, of Rome, New York, together with the information that this Chapter proposes to hold a meeting in the course of a week, at which it is expected a further contribution to this cause will be raised.



The Regent of the General Nicholas Herkimer Chapter, of Herkimer, New York, also placed the contribution of this Chapter unreservedly at the disposal of the War Committee.

The Regent of the Plattsburgh Chapter, New York, expressed regret at the inability of their Chapter to contribute further to the War Fund at the present time, but consented to the use of the "Special Diet Fund" for the purpose of the steam launch, and reported that this Chapter has been active in caring for the families of the soldiers who have gone to the front, as well as furnishing supplies to the Daughters of the American Revolution Hospital Corps.

The Regents of the Owahgena Chapter, of Cazenovia, New York; the Irondequoit, the Buffalo and the Baron Steuben Chapters, of New York, all left the disposals of the contributions of the above Chapters to the discretion of the War Committee. The Regent of the Deo-on-go-wa Chapter, of Batavia, New York, consented to the appropriation of this Chapter's contribution for the purchase of the proposed steam launch; also stated that the Chapter is now making up a box of hospital supplies to be sent to Fort McPherson. A letter from the Regent of the Chemung Chapter, of Elmira, New York, expressed the willingness of this Chapter "that the money sent by them should be applied to such uses as the Hospital Corps deemed advisable, whether launch or otherwise."

The Regents of the Gansevoort Chapter, of Albany, New York; of the Oneida Chapter and the Onondaga Chapter, New York, stated that they would be unable to authorize the application of the contribution of these Chapters to any other purpose than that specified already, viz: the "Special Diet Fund."

A letter from the Regent of the Keturah Moss Taylor Chapter, of Newport, Kentucky, enclosing a check for \$20.00, the donation of this Chapter.

A donation of \$25.00 from the Deborah Avery Chapter, of Lincoln, Nebraska, to the National Daughters of the American Revolution War Fund; also one dollar, transmitted through the Regent of this Chapter, from two ladies in Minden, Nebraska.

A letter from the Treasurer of the Margaret Lynn Lewis Chapter, of Virginia, stating that the Executive Board of that

Chapter has decided that they prefer to have their contribution of \$141.57 go to the purpose originally intended, and not transferred to the purchase of the steam launch, as suggested by the Treasurer of the War Fund.

The Acting Secretary, Mrs. O'Neil, read the minutes of the previous meeting, which, with two corrections, stood approved.

Mrs. O'Neil announced that one hundred dollars would be sent from the entertainment given by the Hendrick Hudson Chapter, on July 4th, for the benefit of the Daughters of the American Revolution War Fund. The Regent of this Chapter wrote that they had been taxed ten dollars by the Deputy Internal Revenue Collector, under subdivision 8, section 2, of the revenue bill, and asked if it were obligatory upon them to pay this tax, considering the object for which this money was raised. The Acting Secretary replied that it would be necessary to pay the war tax imposed by the Government.

Mrs. O'Neil read a letter acknowledging, on behalf of the hospital ship "Bay State," the check for \$100, contributed from the Daughters of the American Revolution War Fund for the purchase of a sterilizer for this ship, and extending cordial thanks for this gift from the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Letters were read giving an account of the different articles sent to the War Committee through Mrs. Alger.

Mrs. Sternberg read a letter from Mrs. Luddington in regard to the Daughters of the American Revolution war work. Mrs. Sternberg stated that she had replied to this letter, saying that the War Committee would be glad to be in touch with the Chapter, and would take pleasure in contributing articles.

Mrs. Taplin moved: "That two boxes of lemons be sent weekly to the Second Division Hospital at Camp Alger, the same as has been done heretofore for the First Division Hospital." Carried.

Mrs. Taplin also moved: "That we purchase one hundred night shirts for Camp Alger Division Hospital; one hundred tin basins and five dollars worth of Castile soap." Carried.

As a member of the committee to look after the pensions of those women whose husbands perish in the war, Mrs. Sternberg reported that she and Mrs. O'Neil had had an audience with

the Assistant Commissioner of Pensions, the Commissioner being absent, and were informed that the services of the Daughters of the American Revolution would no doubt be very useful in looking up the families of those entitled to pensions, their conditions, etc. Mrs. Sternberg stated that the committee had arranged for another interview next week, when the matter would be entered into more fully.

The Treasurer announced that since the reading of her report to the committee a check for \$50.00 had been received from the Daughters of the American Revolution in West Chester, Pa.

Mrs. Draper announced, through the Acting Secretary, that as Dr. McGee was absent, and the Corps was preparing to respond to a call for fifteen additional nurses, there would be no statement from the Hospital Corps. Mrs. Draper handed in, for the perusal of the committee, a letter from Mrs. Painter, of Ohio, enclosing check for \$1,000, a contribution to the Hospital Corps.

At 12.15 o'clock it was moved and carried to adjourn.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

MARY O'NEIL,

*Acting Secretary to Committee.*

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AS THE work of the Hospital Corps of the Daughters of the American Revolution derives its great success from the Society's response to the officers' call, and the officers' fulfillment of the demands of the hour, a statistical account of the work accomplished will be of interest to every member of this Order that has proved itself national in scope as well as in organization. At the time of writing (August 16th) the trained nurses assigned to duty are: Eight to Key West, 6 to the "Relief," 31 to Leiter, 41 to Fort Myer, 40 to Atlanta, 23 to Fort Monroe, 10 to Tampa, 2 to Point Sheridan, 30 to Fort Thomas, 18 to Santiago; and assigned to Montauk, Conn., and Chickamauga, 60 each, while 30 more go later to Thomas, with small assignments to duty of twos and threes, as the faithful, devoted women drop from the ranks exhausted or fever-stricken.

The history of their work is as heroic as the great charge up the San Juan slope, when warfare was revolutionized and the representatives of European armies stood aghast to see tactics

violated and a victory won in spite of the rules of war; and the lustre of their fidelity, self-sacrifice and skill is reflected on the great patriotic body of women through whose hospital corps they pass to the front.

And that great patriotic body of women, what have they done? Up to August 1st the Chapters have contributed as follows:

ALABAMA.—Birmingham, General Sumter Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, contributed 26 night shirts, 1 comfort, 96 sheets, 96 pillow cases, 46 towels; Montgomery, Peter Forney Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, contributed 12 nurses' aprons.

CONNECTICUT.—Abi Humaston Chapter, Thomaston; Abigail Phelps Chapter, Simsbury; Abigail Walcott Ellsworth Chapter, Windsor; Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, Groton; Anne Brewster Fanning Chapter, Jewett City; Anne Wood Elderkin Chapter, Willimantic; Deborah Avery Putnam Chapter, Hoosup; Dorothy Ripley Chapter, Southport; Elizabeth Clark Hull Chapter, Ansonia; Elizabeth Porter Putnam Chapter, Putnam; Emma Hart Willard Chapter, Kensington; Esther Stanley Chapter, New Britain; Eunice Dennie Burr Chapter, Fairfield; Faith Trumbull Chapter, Norwich; Fanny Ledyard Chapter, Mystic; Freelove Baldwin Stowe Chapter, Milford; Green Woods Chapter, West Winsted; Hannah Benedict Carter Chapter, New Canaan; Hannah Woodruff Chapter, Southington; Judea Chapter, Katharine Gaylord Chapter, Bristol; Lucretia Shaw Chapter, New London; Mary Clap Wooster Chapter, New Haven; Mary Silliman Chapter, Bridgeport; Mary Wooster Chapter, Danbury; Melicent Porter Chapter, Waterbury; Norwalk Chapter, Norwalk; Orford Parish Chapter, South Manchester; Putnam Hill Chapter, Roger Sherman Chapter, New Milford; Ruth Hart Chapter, Meriden; Ruth Wyllys Chapter, Hartford; Sabra Trumbull Chapter, Rockville; Sarah Ludlow Chapter, Seymour; Sarah Riggs Humphrey Chapter, Derby; Sibbil Dwight Kent Chapter, Suffield; Stamford Chapter, Stamford; Susan Carrington Clarke Chapter, Meriden; Torrington Chapter, Torrington; Wadsworth Chapter, Middletown; Jonathan Brooks and William Latham Societies, Children of the American Revolution, and individual sources, contributed 949 hospital shirts, 744 pajamas, 2,415 abdominal bands, 402 pairs slippers, 800 palm leaf fans, 1,272 handkerchiefs, 172 hospital pillows, 115 sheets, 771 pillow cases, 140 towels, 153 matting beds, 21 rubber bath tubs, 150 bath sponges, 27 pieces mosquito netting, 258 rolled bandages, 12 slings, 4 T bandages, 85 pin cushions, 148 cakes soap, 110 comfort bags, 60 nurses' aprons, 24 nurses' caps, other desired garments for nurses, 168 packages gelatine, 275 lbs. saltine crackers, 24 quarts calves-foot jelly, 84 glasses fruit jelly, 144 jars preserved fruit, 10 gallons witch hazel, 120 lbs. cornstarch, 120 cans cocoa, 48 cans

boned chicken, 12 boxes bouillon capsules, 144 cans soup, 240 cans beef bouillon, 412 pints clam bouillon, 291 quarts lime juice, 4 bottles currant syrup, 144 jars beef extract, 1,032 cans condensed milk, 376 cans evaporated cream, 384 jars orange marmalade, 2 boxes sardines, sundries, such as vaseline, collars, collar buttons, ties, combs, brushes, paper, envelopes, pens, pencils, postal cards, postage stamps, books and magazines.

DELAWARE.—Caesar Rodney, Colonel Hazlett, Elizabeth Cook, and John Pettigrew Chapters contributed 31 hospital shirts, 83 pajamas, 109 towels, 11½ lbs. soap, old linen, pins and safety pins, 1 barrel books.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—Army and Navy, Columbia, Continental, Dolly Madison, Elizabeth Jackson, Martha Washington, and Mary Washington Chapters, Daughters of the American Revolution; Mrs. and Miss Campbell, Mrs. and Miss Gaston, Mrs. Gallaudet, Miss Mabel Brown, Miss Yoder, Mrs. Stilson Hutchins, Mr. Marschalk, Mrs. Altemus, Mrs. Ballinger, Mrs. Vinal, J. C., Mrs. Rhees, Mrs. Tittmann, Mrs. Marshall and Y. W. Guild, New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, 133 aprons, 10 pajamas, 16 hospital shirts, 107 negligee made, books, library envelopes, magazines, and food supplies. Clerical work has also been gratuitously rendered by the persons and individual members of the Chapters above mentioned and by many others.

GEORGIA.—Through State Regent, Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Barnes, and Miss McKinley, Atlanta Chapter, Atlanta; Thonatuska Chapter, Albany; Pulaski Chapter, Griffin; Piedmont Continental Chapter, Piedmont; Xavier Chapter, Rome; Calhoun, Sons American Revolution, and Ladies' Aid Society, Grand Army Republic, of Elyria, Ohio, contributed 310 hospital shirts, 93 pajamas, 2 undershirts, 15 negligee shirts, 10 pairs of drawers, 4 vests, 16 pairs socks, 6 pairs slippers, 132 handkerchiefs, 112 sheets, 183 pillow cases, 394 towels, 3 spreads, 61 napkins, 15 yards cheese cloth, 4 pairs shoes, 2 dozen combs, 1 dozen tooth brushes, 3 pitchers, 3 pans, 4 trays, 150 cuspidors, 50 pillows, 8 yards rubber sheeting, 42 bars soap, 10 paper safety pins, books, magazines, newspaper clippings, 375 fans, 21 pints wine jelly, 12 quarts fruit jelly, 14 quarts chicken jelly, 15 jars clam bouillon, 101 jars beef extract, 3 cans soup, 45 quarts jelly, milk, butter milk, wafers, lemons, eggs, beaten biscuit, sandwiches, preserves, grapes, 32 quarts wine, 17 bottles whiskey, 25 pounds tea, 33 pounds sugar, 56 cans condensed milk.

ILLINOIS.—Chicago contributed 100 hospital shirts, 82 pajamas, 119 flannel bands, 146 handkerchiefs, 64 sheets, 30 pillow cases, 18 rubber air pillows, 18 hot water bags, 26 dozen safety pins, 1 dozen spools cotton, 6 papers needles, 2 pieces tape, 3 lbs. of tea, 18 yeast cakes, 6 glasses currant jelly, 1 vanilla extract, 1 lemon extract, 18 bottles Jamaica ginger, 48 bottles grape juice, 3 bottles raspberry vinegar, 500 books and magazines; Rockford contributed 66 hospital shirts, 31 pajamas, 37

negligee shirts; Rockford Chapter, Ragazza Club and Faithful Workers.

INDIANA.—Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, Indianapolis, 1 dozen aprons.

KENTUCKY.—Elizabeth Kenton Chapter contributed 37 hospital shirts, 3 handkerchiefs, 12 aprons, 88 sheets, 21 pillow cases, 24 fans, 44 packages letter paper, 3 packages loose paper, 36 led pencils, 7 cans soup, 7 bottles cordial, 36 glasses jelly, 2 boxes deviled ham, 3 jars jam; Henderson, King's Daughters, envelopes of clippings; Richmond, Madison County Chapter, 36 aprons, 150 rolled bandages, 12 abdominal bands, large and small safety pins, 100 yards antiseptic gauze; Newport, Keturah Moss Taylor Chapter, 32 night shirts, 30 pajamas, a large number of palm-leaf fans, 30 pillow slips, handkerchiefs, tobacco.

MAINE.—Lewistown, Mary Dillingham Chapter contributed 42 hospital shirts, 21 abdominal bands; Bangor, Frances Dighton Williams Chapter, 144 handkerchiefs, 4 shirts, 3 aprons, 15 fans, magazines.

MARYLAND.—Baltimore and Maryland Line Chapters, 86 hospital shirts, 34 pajamas, 12 aprons, made.

MASSACHUSETTS.—General Benjamin Lincoln Chapter, Boston, contributed 84 nurses' aprons; the Misses Daggett, Boston, 18 sheets, 18 pillow cases, 72 handkerchiefs, 4 hospital shirts, 2 nurses' aprons; Cambridge, Hannah Winthrop Chapter, 26 hospital shirts; Hingham, Old Colony Chapter, 30 pajamas, 47 nurses' aprons, 5 bottles malted milk, 2 bottles condensed milk, old linen and sheeting; Westfield, Westfield Volunteer Aid Association, 12 nurses' aprons.

MICHIGAN.—Detroit, Louisa St. Clair Chapter, 12 nurses' aprons; Coopersville, 12 pajamas, 15 night shirts, 6 negligee shirts, 10 pairs socks, 12 handkerchiefs, 11 sheets, 14 pillow cases, 44 towels, 30 hemmed wash cloths, old linen, soft cloths, 2 housewives, 6 bars toilet soap; Grand Rapids, Sophie de Marsac Campau Chapter, 12 nurses' aprons; Ann Arbor, Ann Arbor Chapter, 12 nurses' aprons.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Exeter, Miss Merrill, envelope clippings.

NEW JERSEY.—Haddonfield, 800 bandages and old linen; Mont Clair, Eagle Rock Chapter, 24 pajamas, 72 pairs socks, 6 pieces mosquito netting; Princeton, 64 hospital shirts, 6 pajamas, 30 negligee shirts, 12 pair socks, 6 abdominal bands, 12 handkerchiefs, 44 comfort bags, 5 nurses' aprons, 12 pillow cases, 36 towels, 24 cloths, 12 fans, 6 wash basins, 48 cakes soap, 18 sponges, 6 bottles vaseline, medical supplies, mosquito netting, pins, 26 writing pads, 72 pencils, 2 boxes envelopes, 78 pipes, 204 pieces tobacco, 1 can fruit, 12 cans vegetables, 5 cans soup, 5 boxes gelatine, 2 bottles and 1 jar beef extract, 18 cans chocolate; Riverton, 14 hospital shirts, 12 bolts mosquito netting; Trenton, Captain John Oliphant Chapter, 47 hospital shirts.

NEW YORK.—Albany, Albany Patriotic War Committee contributed 27 hospital shirts, 3 boxes old linen; Astenrogen, 18 hospital shirts, 8



pajamas, 12 nurses' aprons; Bath, Baron Steuben Chapter, 50 pajamas; Buffalo, 484 hospital shirts, 144 pajamas, 37 handkerchiefs, 2 drawers, 2 pair socks, 6 towels, 86 nurses' aprons, 3 pieces mosquito netting, stationery, 2 jars beef extract, 13 jars fruit, 12 cans milk, 24 glasses jelly, 5 packages gelatine, 1 package cornstarch, 2 packages cocoa, 5 boxes crackers, 18 cans vegetables, 3 cans fruit, 26 cans soup, 10 cakes soap, magazines; Camden, 36 hospital shirts; Elmira, Chemung Chapter, 6 hospital shirts, 49 nurses' aprons; 27 tumblers jelly, Miss Curtis; Deoongowa Chapter, Batavia, 22 shirts, 7 pairs linen trousers, 4 linen coats, 1 sweater, 45 nurses' aprons, 35 yards cheese cloth, 144 towels, 120 wash cloths, 11 pieces mosquito netting, 6 hot water bags, 6 ice caps, 1 air cushion, old linen, 1 pound absorbent cotton, 12 tooth brushes, 4 rubber sheets, 2 boxes talcum powder, 4 pounds castile soap, 1 syringe, 1 hair brush, 6 basins, 4 cakes Ivory soap, 14 fans, 72 safety pins, 2 strainers, 1 granite pitcher, 2 lemon squeezers, egg beater, 1 cake Sapolio, iodoform gauze, 12 cakes toilet soap, malted milk, 9 boxes beef tablets, 3 bottles beef extract, 2 bottles lime juice, 1 bottle beef peptinoids, 1 bottle blackberry cordial, 18 cans chicken, 18 cans ham, 18 cans tongue, 18 bottles olives, 48 lemons, 24 glasses jelly, 3 cans fruit, 2 bottles wine, 12 boxes jelly, 2 boxes gelatine, 1 can honey, 1 box borax, home-made cookies, olives, etc., cash for ice chest (\$10.00), envelope clippings; Fort Edward, 17 hospital shirts, 36 abdominal bands, long roll flannel, envelope clippings; Fort Plain, 36 hospital shirts, envelope clippings; Rome, Fort Stanwix Chapter, 29 hospital shirts, 30 pajamas, 105 abdominal bands; Miss Briggs, envelope clippings; Gansevoort Chapter, Albany, 11 nurses' aprons; Hudson, Hendrick Hudson Chapter, 60 hospital shirts; Herkimer, General Nicholas Herkimer Chapter, 109 hospital shirts, 31 pajamas; Watertown, Le Ray de Chaumont Chapter, 80 hospital shirts; Olean, 13 hospital shirts; Oneida, 89 pajamas, 12 nurses' aprons; Syracuse, Onondaga Chapter, 193 hospital shirts, 19 pajamas, 32 nurses' aprons, 28 abdominal bands, backgammon board, books and magazines; Otsego Chapter, 50 hospital shirts, 3 pajamas, 18 pillow cases, 6 hair pillows; Cazenovia, Owahgena Chapter, 110 hospital shirts; Troy, Philip Schuyler Chapter, 53 hospital shirts; Newburg, Quassaic Chapter, 12 nurses' aprons; Ogdensburg, Swekatsi Chapter, 26 nurses' aprons; Rochester Chapter, 28 sheets, 13 pillow cases, 1 linen coat, old linen and cotton, 24 lead pencils, 54 towels, 36 fans, 11 table cloths, 2 rubber sheets, 156 cheese cloth squares, 24 cotton bandages, 60 compressors, 1 bottle absorbent gauze, 1 bottle antiseptic gauze, 8 bottles disinfectant, 8 towels, 8 bottles cholera cure, 100 quinine pills, 2 rolls plaster, iodoform shaker, 19 pounds absorbent cotton, 24 rolled gauze bandages, 2 jars plaster of paris bandages, 36 bottles vaseline, 47 cans fruit, 12 sponges, 7 wash cloths, 12 clinical thermometers, 1 house thermometer, 9 napkins, 10 rolled bandages, 30 tooth brushes, 36 nail brushes, 6 drinking cups, 18 drinking tubes, 2 tube cleaners, 9 ice picks, 8 lemon squeezers, 8 strain-



ers, 7 egg beaters, 18 rubber sheets, 6 rubber rings, 1 box and 1 barrel books and magazines; Rochester War Committee, 236 hospital shirts, 332 pajamas, 570 abdominal bands, 96 handkerchiefs, 204 pairs slippers, 24 comfort bags, roll white flannel, 10 packages pepsin gum, 3 tooth brushes, 120 pencils, 1 box granum, 1 box breakfast food, 9 packages pins, 63 dozen safety pins, 274 stamped envelopes, 3 pounds paper, 40 envelope clippings, old linen and cotton, books and magazines; Kingston, Wiltwick Chapter, 25 hospital shirts, 36 pajamas, 74 sheets, 72 pillow cases, 132 towels, 46 hair pillows, 43 comfort bags, 12 nurses' aprons, 3 pairs hose, 71 abdominal bands, 3 sponges, 6 wash cloths, 15 cakes soap, 90 handkerchiefs, 1 coat, 1 jar malted milk, 11 cans condensed milk, 5 cans cocoa, 1 beef extract, 1 box beef tablets, 7 bottles vaseline, 6 jars jelly, pencils, books, magazines, tracts, old linen, stamped envelopes, 22 packages stationery, 116 packs tobacco, old linen bandages; New York City, Margaret Pascal Club, 24 abdominal bands; Mrs. Spencer, 12 pajamas.

OHIO.—Xenia, Catherine Green Chapter, 92 hospital shirts, 51 handkerchiefs, drawers, undervests, 13 pairs socks, 13 sheets, 38 pillow cases, 65 towels, 45 jars fruit, 42 glasses jelly, 20 packages gelatine, 12 cans condensed cream, 8 dozen lemons, 13 cans fruit, 23 bottles grape juice, 46 packages cereals, 5 pounds tea, 6 pounds sugar, 2 jars maple syrup, 6 jars extract of beef, 10 cans soup, 3 Bibles, 25 Testaments, 1 hair pillow, magazines, fans and several dollars in cash; Cincinnati, 936 hospital shirts, 487 pajamas, 216 handkerchiefs, 128 toilet bags, 46 sheets, 18 pillow cases, 206 towels, 172 fans, 20 sponges, 36 wash cloths, 12 combs, 1 box crackers, 41 cans fruit and peaches, 12 cans condensed milk, 18 cans soup, 34 boxes gelatine, 140 dozen lemons, 6 boxes wafers, 3 cans dried beef, 1 jar beef extract, 6 boxes vaseline, 1 jar malted milk, magazines, 3 boxes rice flour, 7 pints lime juice, 1 gallon raspberry vinegar, 1 clinical thermometer, 1 feeding cup, 2 bottles alcohol, 1 cake surgeons' soap, 2 nurses' trays; Wilmington, George Clinton Chapter, 35 hospital shirts, 15 pajamas, 4 pajama shirts, cheese cloth, flannel, 6 handkerchiefs, 12 towels, 48 jars fruit, 30 glasses jelly, 29 cans pears, 12 cans tomato, 25 cans soup, 5 cans corn, 24 packages cornstarch, gelatine, cocoa, breakfast food, 1 pound tea, 6 pounds sugar, 1 package butter wafers, 1 can corned beef, 2 cans roast beef, 3 cans condensed milk, 1 can extract beef, 2 bottles flavoring extract, 1 bottle malted milk, 4 bottles wine, 3 bottles malt, 2 packages dried herbs, 1 box magazines and books; Hamilton, John Riley Chapter, 70 hospital shirts, 59 pajamas, 62 handkerchiefs, 24 pillow cases, 30 towels, 3 bolts mosquito netting, 2 hair pillows and slips, 1 sheet, roll of old linen, 12 nurses' aprons, 12 combs, 288 safety pins, 100 bars soap; Mansfield, Mary Washington Chapter, 15 night shirts, 6 pajamas, 38 abdominal bands, 70 handkerchiefs, 12 sheets, 16 pairs pillow cases, 36 towels; Piqua, 3 hospital shirts; Cleveland, War Emergency Relief Board, 239

hospital shirts, 172 pajamas, 44 negligee, 27 sheets, 101 pillow cases, 60 towels, 80 bandages, 478 abdominal bands; Wyoming, Wyoming Relief Corps, 129 pajamas and 12 hospital shirts.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Reading, Berks County Chapter contributed 40 hospital shirts, 112 pajamas, 100 handkerchiefs; Mrs. Keim, 12 nurses' aprons; Media, Delaware County Chapter, 2 negligee shirts, 46 pajamas, 60 handkerchiefs; Bristol and Eddington, 7 shirts, 5 pajamas, 290 abdominal bands, 29 towels; Lancaster, Donegal Chapter, 12 bottles grape juice, 3 jars clam bouillon, 2 beef extract, 2 jars jelly, 2 jars preserves, 1 box crackers, 1 sheet; Easton, George Taylor Chapter, 52 pajamas, 2 coats; Harrisburg, 21 hospital shirts, 29 pajamas, 16 negligee shirts; Merion, 20 pajamas, 96 handkerchiefs, 6 quarts lime juice, 12 quarts raspberry vinegar, 12 glasses jellies; Philadelphia, Philadelphia Chapter, 748 hospital shirts; Phoebe Bayard, 12 nurses' aprons; Quaker City Chapter, 200 pajamas, 68 nurses' aprons, 200 handkerchiefs; Columbia, Witness Tree Chapter, 21 pajamas, 1 hospital shirt, 12 abdominal bands; Erie, Presque Isle Chapter, 51 pajamas, 46 towels, magazines; Huntingdon, Soldiers' Relief Corps, 8 night shirts, 19 pajamas, 33 negligee shirts, 132 pairs hose, 2 pairs drawers, 22 sheets, 5 pillow cases, 58 towels, 31 wash cloths, sponges, 200 bandages, 12 cakes soap, tobacco, medicine, stationery, lead pencils, tablets and sundries, 1 package condensed milk, beef extract; Conneautville, War Emergency Relief Board, 4 hospital shirts, 43 bandages, 6 sheets, old linen and muslin, 60 cans fruit, 2 cans milk, 1 pail jelly, 17 glasses jelly, 2 packages dried fruit, 21 cans vegetables, 5 bottles extract, 2 boxes gelatine, 12 boxes cornstarch, 4 pounds tea, 48 bars soap, 40 towels, magazines, books and papers; Meadville, War Emergency Relief Board, 96 night shirts, 131 pajamas, 21 negligee shirts, 309 abdominal bands, 1 pair trousers, 66 handkerchiefs, 18 pairs slippers, 48 towels, 30 yards cheese cloth, 6 wash cloths, 6 flannel bandages, 6 hospital pillows, 12 housewives, 62 fans, 18 envelope clippings, 7 bars soap, provisions, 8½ pounds tea, 51 pounds cornstarch, 13 cans milk, 10 cans soup, 16 pounds evaporated peaches, 10 pounds prunes, 12 boxes biscuit, 12 boxes gelatine; York, Yorktown Chapter, 57 hospital shirts.

RHODE ISLAND.—Rhode Island Sanitary and Relief Association, 25 hospital shirts, 50 pajamas.

TENNESSEE.—Knoxville, Bonnie 'Kate Chapter, 12 nurses' aprons; Mrs. Bates, 1 pajama, made.

TEXAS.—Galveston, George Washington Chapter, 12 nurses' aprons.

VERMONT.—Brandon, Lake Dunmore Chapter, 12 nurses' aprons.

VIRGINIA.—Alexandria, Mrs. A. D. Brockett, Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Dabney Herndon, Daughters of the Confederacy, contributed 12 nurses' aprons, 14 pajamas, 10 negligee shirts, 34 hospital shirts (made), 5 Testaments; Blue Ridge Chapter, 13 hospital shirts (made).

WISCONSIN.—Milwaukee, 12 nurses' aprons.

The supplies forwarded through the Hospital Corps to the same date are:

FORT MACPHERSON, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.—409 hospital shirts, 234 pajamas, 29 negligee shirts, 4 coats, 7 trousers, 4 pair slippers, 5 pairs shoes, 88 pairs socks, 1 sweater, 150 handkerchiefs, 19 pairs drawers, 153 sheets, 101 pillow cases, 22 rubber sheets, 3 yards rubber sheeting, 3 spreads, 70 napkins, 825 towels, mosquito netting, old linen and cotton, 50 yards of cheese cloth, 64 sponges, 127 wash cloths, 6 ice caps, 8 hot water bags, 18 drinking tubes, 6 tin cups, 9 basins, 3 pitchers, 9 ice picks, 4 trays, 169 fans, 12 combs, soap, safety pins, 150 cuspidors, absorbent gauze and cotton, 13 clinical thermometers, 1 common thermometer, lemon squeezer, medicine, canned goods, large quantities fresh food, supplies, wine, etc., cash \$6.00.

LEITER GENERAL HOSPITAL.—835 shirts, 345 pajamas, 14 negligee shirts, 9 abdominal bands, 186 handkerchiefs, 173 comfort bags, 11 hose, 6 sheets, 21 pillow cases, 186 towels, 4 hair pillows, 29 sponges, 78 wash cloths, soap, 150 pipes, 276 bags tobacco, 84 fans, mosquito netting, old linen and cotton, 6 vaseline, 1 clinical thermometer, safety pins, 2 nurses' trays, fresh food supplies in large quantity, canned goods, alcohol, literature, stationery, cash \$10.00.

PORTO RICO.—495 hospital shirts, 773 pajamas, 49 negligee shirts, 366 handkerchiefs, 321 abdominal bands, 42 comfort bags, 354 pairs slippers, 160 sheets, 2 rubber sheets, 44 pillows (hair), 127 pillow cases, 98 towels, old linen (30 yards), cheese cloth, 11 pieces mosquito netting, 6 rubber bath tubs, soap, 3 tooth brushes, 262 fans, 12 combs, 6 wash cloths, 116 pieces tobacco, gum, safety pins, large quantities canned goods and fresh food supplies, stationery, books and magazines.

SANTIAGO.—979 hospital shirts, 884 pajamas, 166 negligee shirts, 132 hose, 3 pairs drawers, 565 abdominal bands, 72 sheets, 55 pillow cases, 222 towels, old linen, 15 pieces mosquito netting, 100 bath sponges, 31 wash cloths, 6 rubber bath tubs, 71 straw matting beds, soap, 32 nurses' aprons, 1 box hair brushes, sundries, such as lime juice, medicines, tobacco, backgammon board, safety pins, books and magazines, very large quantities of canned goods and fresh food supplies.

FORT THOMAS, NEWPORT, KENTUCKY.—146 hospital shirts, 247 pajamas, 120 handkerchiefs, 102 abdominal bands, 10 sheets, 83 pillow cases, 133 towels, 6 pounds absorbent cotton, medicines, fans and tobacco, lemons, large quantities canned goods and food supplies.

FORTRESS MONROE.—232 hospital shirts, 80 pajamas, 59 handkerchiefs, 6 abdominal bands, 120 pairs slippers, 17 sheets, 37 pillow cases, 28 towels, 1 quilt, safety pins, soap, old linen, books, magazines, stationery, 27 glasses jellies, canned goods and fresh food supplies in large quantities.

HOSPITALS (in charge of Colonel Cleary, Surgeon-in-Chief, Department of the Gulf, at Wacco, Georgia, Sullivan's Island, Fort Clinch,

Florida, Fort Jefferson, Dry Tortugas, Lands End, Port Royal, South Carolina, Fort Morgan, Mobile, Alabama, Fort St. Philip, Louisiana, Fort Graham, Tybee Island, Fort Point, Galveston, Texas).—199 hospital shirts, 66 pajamas, 15 negligee shirts, 100 pillow cases, 16 towels, 50 pillows, 84 fans, stationery, books and magazines, 97 jars beef extract, 45 quarts jelly, 56 cans condensed milk, 25 pounds tea, wine, grape juice, whiskey and other food supplies and sundries. The boxes were sent to Atlanta and there opened and lemons and more food added by the ladies working under the direction of Mrs. Porter King, State Regent of Georgia.

HOSPITAL SHIP "RELIEF."—149 hospital shirts, 48 pajamas, sheets, 101 pillow cases, 772 abdominal bands, handkerchiefs, bandages, 14 pieces mosquito netting, 140 straw matting beds, pillows, 300 fans, slings, 312 cans soup, 120 pounds cornstarch, 1 gross gelatine and large quantities of other food supplies.

FORT MYER HOSPITAL.—344 hospital shirts, 127 pajamas, 37 negligee shirts, 114 bands, 10 pounds absorbent cotton, 36 boxes vaseline, books, magazines and games and food supplies of all kinds.

JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA.—220 hospital shirts, 200 pajamas, 525 handkerchiefs, 30 sheets, 88 pillow cases, 70 towels, 52 pairs slippers, 36 pin-cushions, 2 boxes combs, 7 rubber bath tubs, 75 bath sponges, 3 boxes soap, 10 gallons witch hazel, literature, stationery and cash \$20.00.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, LIEUTENANT COLONEL HEIDEKOOPEL.—64 hospital shirts, 33 pajamas, 97 handkerchiefs, 62 bands, 24 sheets, 97 dozen safety pins, canned goods and food supplies, books and magazines.

FERNANDINO, FLORIDA.—15 hospital shirts, 12 pajamas, 6 negligee shirts, 12 comfort bags, 12 handkerchiefs, 10 pairs socks, 11 sheets, 14 pillow cases, 44 towels, 30 wash cloths, soap, old linen, etc.

KEY WEST, FLORIDA.—10 hospital shirts, 259 pajamas, literature, etc.

TAMPA, FLORIDA.—97 hospital shirts, 12 pajamas, 7 abdominal bands, cash \$31.75.

HOSPITAL TRAIN.—140 hospital shirts, 58 pajamas, 55 fans, sandwiches, beaten biscuit and lemons.

HOSPITAL AT SHERIDAN'S POINT.—17 hospital shirts, 4 pajamas, 3 negligee shirts, 33 towels, 5 wash cloths, soap, literature, food supplies of various kinds.

CAMP ALGER, First Division Hospital.—105 hospital shirts, 47 negligee shirts, old linen, games and magazines; Second Division Hospital, 51 shirts, 24 wash tubs, 24 wash boards.

TO WAR COMMITTEE, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, FOR DISTRIBUTION AT CAMP ALGER.—302 abdominal bands, 8 glasses currant jelly, 3 bottles blackberry cordial and other food supplies.

DR. BREWER.—1 pajama, 1 flannel band.

MEDICAL MUSEUM.—800 bandages and old linen.

NEW JERSEY SIGNAL CORPS.—65 abdominal bands.

ENGINEER CORPS D. C. VOLUNTEERS.—21 abdominal bands.

And since the 1st of August to date: One filter for the "Relief," \$135.00; 27 collapsible rubber bath tubs for Santiago, \$100.00; to start a diet kitchen under the auspices of Mrs. Porter King, State Regent of Georgia, \$100.00; to Major Arthur, surgeon in charge of the hospital ship "Missouri," \$250.00, besides sending a large quantity of supplies to Porto Rico. To Jacksonville, to Colonel Maus, surgeon of the Seventh Army Corps, \$100.00. To California, to medical officer in charge, for Manila, \$25.00. Each week fresh oranges, lemons and peaches have been sent to Fort Myer, Fort Monroe, Naval Hospital at Portsmouth, Va.; and supplies have been forwarded to Point Sheridan, Fort Thomas, Ky., Leiter General, Mrs. Porter King, Fernandina, Jacksonville, Manila, Santiago and Porto Rico, and the new hospital, "Mrs. George M. Sternberg," at Chickamauga Park, Georgia.

The money received to August 1, 1898, is as follows:

Martha W. Jefferson Chapter, Opelika, .....	\$2 00
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*Connecticut.*

Abigail Phelps Chapter, .....	\$5 00
Dorothy Ripley Chapter, .....	2 00
Lucretia Shaw Chapter, .....	5 00
Putnam Hill Chapter, .....	5 00
Ruth Hart Chapter, .....	5 00
Wadsworth Chapter, .....	5 00
Mrs. Sperry, ...	1 00
Mrs. Frothingham, .....	1 30
	<hr/> \$29 30

*District of Columbia.*

Mary Washington Chapter, .....	\$5 00
Martha Washington Chapter, .....	5 00
Dolly Madison Chapter, .....	10 00
Columbia Chapter, .....	5 00
Members of the Continental Chapter, through Mrs. Gist, .....	9 20
Mrs. Aldrich and Mrs. Long, through Mrs. Reach, ..	10 00
Mrs. Patterson, .....	1 00
Mrs. Ballinger, .....	5 00
Mrs. Tulloch, .....	5 00
Mrs. Hatch, .....	1 00
Mrs. Vinal, .....	1 00
Mrs. Peale, .....	1 00
Mrs. Purcell, .....	5 00

Through Miss Desha, .....	95	
Miss E. B. Johnston, .....	25	
J. C., .....	25	
		<hr/> \$64 65

*Indiana.*

C. S. Harrison Chapter, Indianapolis, .....	\$5 00	
Huntington Chapter, Huntington, .....	5 00	
Mrs. Fairbanks, .....	5 00	
		<hr/> \$15 00

*Iowa.*

Mrs. Thummell, .....	\$10 00	
Martha Washington Chapter, Sioux City, .....	1 00	
		<hr/> \$11 00

*Maine.*

Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter, Portland, .....	\$5 00	
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*Maryland.*

Baltimore Chapter, Baltimore, .....	\$8 00	
Miss Greenway, .....	5 00	
		<hr/> \$13 00

*Massachusetts.*

Boston Tea Party Chapter, Boston, .....	\$5 00	
John Adams Chapter, Boston, .....	25 00	
Hannah Winthrop Chapter, Cambridge, .....	5 00	
Lucy Jackson Chapter, West Newton, .....	10 00	
Mercy Warren Chapter, Springfield, .....	50 00	
Mrs. Charles O'Neill, .....	5 00	
Miss Daggett, Boston, .....	3 00	
		<hr/> \$103 00

*Michigan.*

Louisa St. Clair Chapter, Detroit, .....	\$50 00	
Mrs. R. A. Alger, .....	5 00	
		<hr/> \$55 00

*Minnesota.*

Distaff Chapter, .....	\$2 50	
Nathan Hale Chapter, .....	5 00	
		<hr/> \$7 50

*Missouri.*

St. Louis Chapter, .....	\$100 00	
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*New Hampshire.*

Suncook Chapter, .....	\$10 00	
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*New Jersey.*

Eagle Rock Chapter, Montclair, .....	\$50 00	
Jersey Blue Chapter, New Brunswick, .....	5 00	

Capt. Jonathan Oliphant, Trenton, .....	20 50	
Princeton Chapter, Princeton, .....	5 00	
		<hr/> \$80 50

*New York.*

Albany Patriotic War Committee, .....	\$25 00	
Astenrogen Chapter, Little Falls, .....	14 00	
Buffalo Chapter, Buffalo, .....	5 00	
Catherine Schuyler Chapter, Belmont, .....	5 00	
Irondequoit Chapter, Rochester, .....	5 00	
Wiltwyck Chapter, Kingston, .....	5 00	
Miss M. I. Forsythe, Kingston, .....	3 00	
Miss Helen Gould, New York City, .....	205 00	
Miss Sophia Palmer, Rochester, .....	2 00	
		<hr/> \$269 00

*Ohio.*

Catherine Green Chapter, Xenia, .....	\$5 00	
Piqua Chapter, Piqua, .....	127 00	
War Emergency Relief Board, Cleveland, .....	1,000 00	
		<hr/> \$1,132 00

*Pennsylvania.*

Cumberland County Chapter, Carlisle, .....	\$10 00	
Phoebe Bayard Chapter, Greensburgh, .....	10 00	
Pittsburg Chapter, .....	4 00	
Valley Forge Chapter, .....	5 00	
Miss Roberts, .....	3 00	
Miss Simpson, .....	1 00	
Mrs. Shaefer, .....	1 00	
		<hr/> \$34 00

*Rhode Island.*

Gaspee Chapter, Newport, .....	\$10 00	
Mrs. Alexander, .....	25	
		<hr/> \$10 25

*South Carolina.*

Mrs. S. C. Butler, .....	\$1 00	
Mrs. S. F. Nash, .....	90	
		<hr/> \$1 90

*Tennessee.*

Margaret Gaston Chapter, Lebanon, .....	\$3 25	
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*Texas.*

Albert Sydney Johnston Chapter, Daughters of the American Confederacy, .....	\$50 00	
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*Vermont.*

Mrs. Horatio Taplin, .....	\$2 00	
Mrs. A. G. Draper, .....	60	
		<hr/> \$2 60



*Virginia.*

Mrs. Howard, .....	\$5 00	
Miss Hetzel, .....	25	
Margaret Lynn Lewis, Roanoke, .....	4 00	
		<hr/> \$9 25

## TOTALS.

Alabama, .....	\$2 00	Tennessee, .....	3 25
Connecticut, .....	29 30	Texas, .....	50 00
District of Columbia, ...	64 65	Vermont, .....	2 60
Indiana, .....	15 00	Virginia, .....	9 25
Iowa, .....	11 00		<hr/>
Maine, .....	5 00		\$1,913 70
Maryland, .....	13 00		100 00
Massachusetts, .....	103 00		<hr/>
Michigan, .....	55 00		\$2,013 70
Minnesota, .....	10 00		2 50
Missouri, .....	100 00		<hr/>
New Hampshire, .....	10 00		\$2,011 20
New Jersey, .....	80 50		4 00
New York, .....	269 00		<hr/>
Ohio, .....	1,132 00		\$2,008 20
Pennsylvania, .....	34 00		<hr/>
Rhode Island, .....	10 25	Cash received, .....	\$2,008 20
South Carolina, .....	1 90		

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Material for aprons, pajamas, etc., .....	\$259 67
Telegrams (\$51.36), and advancing transportation for immune nurses (\$27.70), .....	79 06
Stationery, postage, express and incidentals, .....	327 13
Clerical service, .....	5 00
Surgeon General, in account of Piqua Chapter, .....	62 50

Total, .....	\$733 36
	<hr/> 2,008 20

Cash on hand, August 1, 1898, .....\$1,274 84  
 Since August 1st, to date (August 16th).

Receipts from the Sons of the American Revolution, Lincoln, Illinois; Piqua, Ohio; Bonnie Kate, Tennessee and Detroit, have given "material aid and comfort" to the sick, and the resolutions passed by the Sons of the American Revolution in the District, approving the work of our organization, are among the many kind expressions that held up the faithful hands of the workers in hamlet, town, city and country place.

Of the officers of the Corps too much cannot be said in praise—Dr. McGee, Miss Desha, Mrs. Draper, Mrs. Nash.

To the last-named gentle and dearly-beloved member heartfelt sympathy is extended in the desperate illness of her only child, which since June has prevented her being with the Corps at all, except in spirit and good will; but her name has stood, token of a regard that permitted no substitute, and the three others stretched their days to ten and fourteen hours and multiplied their energy, until the Corps stands a marvel of efficiency and worthy the Daughters of the American Revolution.

ELLA LORAIN DORSEY,  
*Ex-Vice-President General.*

## CURRENT HISTORY.

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New York Tribune, Aug. 13th.]

### THE VICTOR.

Six months ago yesterday, lacking three days, the war began. Yesterday it ended. It was not a declaration of war that occurred on February 15th, nor even a suspension of diplomatic relations and intercourse. It was a treacherous, cruel crime, all but unparalleled in history for wanton wickedness. That was the logical beginning of the war. Not that it provoked this patient nation to reprisal, nor that we ultimately went to war for the mere sake of vengeance; for neither was the case. No, but it was an index of a condition of affairs that demanded intervention, and of a disposition of mind that was not likely to accept a peaceful solution of the problem. For that act of horror and of madness retribution has come in abundant measure, for that and for all of which it was the culminating incident. After a war which was to her an unrelieved series of overwhelming disasters, Spain is compelled to accept her conqueror's terms of peace to the very letter. Never was the wrongdoing of centuries greater, never the punishment more swift and sure, never the triumph of the victor, in battle and in council, more complete.

Nor is the identity of the victor to be mistaken or obscured. It is, in general sense, the American Nation; more closely drawn, the Navy and the Army, and their commanders, than whom the "brave days of old" could boast no braver. But when the choice of praise is narrowed to a single name, there is one first and there is no second. From beginning to end it has been the President's war, and to-day it is the President's victory. We do not mean he sought the war, or wished it, or entered upon it with feelings other than reluctance and of detestation. But even thus are many of life's highest and noblest tasks fulfilled. It is not in avoiding but in conquering troubles that the greatness of a soul is shown; not in fleeing from things that are hateful, but in meeting them and beating them and crushing them into subjection to our will. The President, conspicuously above most men, loved peace and hated war. But when war was forced upon him he made it his and his country's servant, not master, and out of its woe and horror he has now brought honorable peace and blessings incommensurable.

The President, we have said, did not want war. Through those dark days in February last he stood like a foursquare tower of strength

against the winds of passion that howled vocal with cries for instant vengeance. "Wait!" But he did not wait in idleness. While others talked he worked, and night and day he pressed the nation's preparations for what might come as they had never been pressed before. Week after week the cry for war arose, largely from those who knew this nation was not ready for it and would suffer sorely at the outset if war were then begun. But the President still said, "Wait!" There was poured upon him such a tide of obloquy and malicious defamation as no other man in all this nation's history had endured. But still he stood unmoved. And so he shaped the circumstances of the time that, when at last the inevitable blow fell which not even he could avert, it fell in his own chosen time and manner, just when and where and how he and the nation were best prepared for it.

For three and a half months the war proceeded, under his supreme and inflexible command. Then Spain made tentative approaches for peace. It was the President who met them with terms as clear as crystal and as firm. Varying counsels raged about him, with protests and menaces from abroad, but he was as steadfast in his requirements for peace as he had been energetic in his preparations for war. To secure the objects for which this nation had intervened in Cuba and had accepted the Spanish gage of battle, that was his aim, and to that all else was subordinated. And to-day that end is gained. His terms of peace, in letter and in spirit, are accepted. It was, we have said, his war, though he did not desire it, for it was under his control from first to last. In a still higher sense it is his peace, for he has both desired it and prescribed its terms. There is no man more ready than he to give the fullest meed of praise and honor to all who by their wisdom and valor have contributed to the triumph in which the nation now rejoices. There is not one upon whom, in the last resolution, so vast a burden of responsibility has rested as upon him; there is not one who has more faithfully discharged every duty. With honor for all, and honor enough for all, the supreme distinction of the victor, in war and in peace, must rest upon him, the President.

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CUBA AND THE PHILIPPINES—AN ENGLISH VIEW OF THE RELATIONS OF THIS NATION TO THEM.

From The Outlook, London.]

It may very well be that in the case of Cuba the United States will feel bound by her explicit pledges to try the experiment of self-government in that island; but she cannot do this without leaving something in the nature of a resident commission to insure that the last state of Cuba is now worse than the first. And if, after three or four years, it is clear that the United States intervention, far from bettering the condition of the Cubans, has brought about a more deplorable state

of chaos than ever, then the ideal with which the present war was begun—an ideal made sacred by the blood of United States citizens—will become an imperative command. The case of the Philippines stands somewhat differently. No explicit pledges were given in regard to them. As an incident in a war taken for humane reasons, the United States has made herself *de facto* responsible for life and property in these islands. This is a grave responsibility, and it certainly will not be discharged by an ignominious flight just when the responsibility begins to weigh. No amount of moral platitudes upon the obligations of good faith would serve to cover the naked fact that, having taken up the sword in the cause of good government, the United States only succeeded in abolishing what little government did exist to make way for sheer anarchy. We refuse to believe this of any section of the English-speaking family—least of all, of the people who have made the United States what it is to-day in the comity of nations.

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#### THEY MUST NOT RETURN TO SPAIN.

From The Independent.]

Now we wish to lay down what must not be the final condition—these islands must not revert to Spanish tyranny. We do not now say that they must be held by the United States, although that is the natural conclusion, and one not to be carefully avoided. If they should all come to us that would be the better for them, not the worse, and therefore the better for us. But we do not seek them; we only must not reject them, and above all we must not restore them to Spain. They may become independent under our protection, or under some other or larger protection, if it seems best, or they may become American colonies, governed by us; but Spanish they must not be.

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#### THREE REASONS FOR RETAINING THEM.

From The New York Herald.]

JUSTICE to the inhabitants of the Philippines, to whom we are bound to insure an equitable and stable government; regard for the peace of Europe, which would be imperilled by the surrender of the islands, and respect for the wishes of the American people all demand that we shall retain the territory won by our gallant fellows on sea and shore.

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#### PRINCIPLE SAME AS IN CUBA.

From The Denver Times.]

THE same principle exactly is involved in the Philippines as was the cause of our interference in Cuba. The plea of humanity is as strong in the one case as in the other. To abandon the Philippines now would be virtually to repudiate our own justification for any war at all.

## THEIR COMMERCIAL IMPORTANCE.

From The Chicago Inter-Ocean.]

THE retention of the Philippines by the United States, taken in connection with Hawaii, will prevent the establishment in the Far East of a rival to our supremacy in Pacific commerce. Let those islands slip from our grasp and we expose ourselves to an unnecessary and dangerous rivalry in a foreign trade which is bound to be of the very highest importance to the United States of the twentieth century.

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## FUTURE TROUBLE WITH COALING STATION.

From The Providence Journal.]

THERE would be nothing unusual or surprising in an understanding between Madrid and Berlin by virtue of which Germany would eventually acquire sovereign rights over the Philippines. In that event the possession by the United States of a coaling station at Manila would provoke far more trouble than any that is likely to arise from taking all the islands now.

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## INDICATIONS OF POPULAR SENTIMENT.

From The San Francisco Chronicle.]

IF the views of the Republican and part of the Democratic press, the demands of commercial bodies and the common talk of the streets can be cited as majority sentiment, the people are in favor of the annexation of the Philippine group.

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## NO QUESTION OF RIGHT.

From The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.]

THE more squarely the problem of the Philippines is faced, the more formidable appear the objections to abandoning the islands. There is no question of our right to retain them. That right has come to us as an incident of the war, and it is not disputed in any quarter.

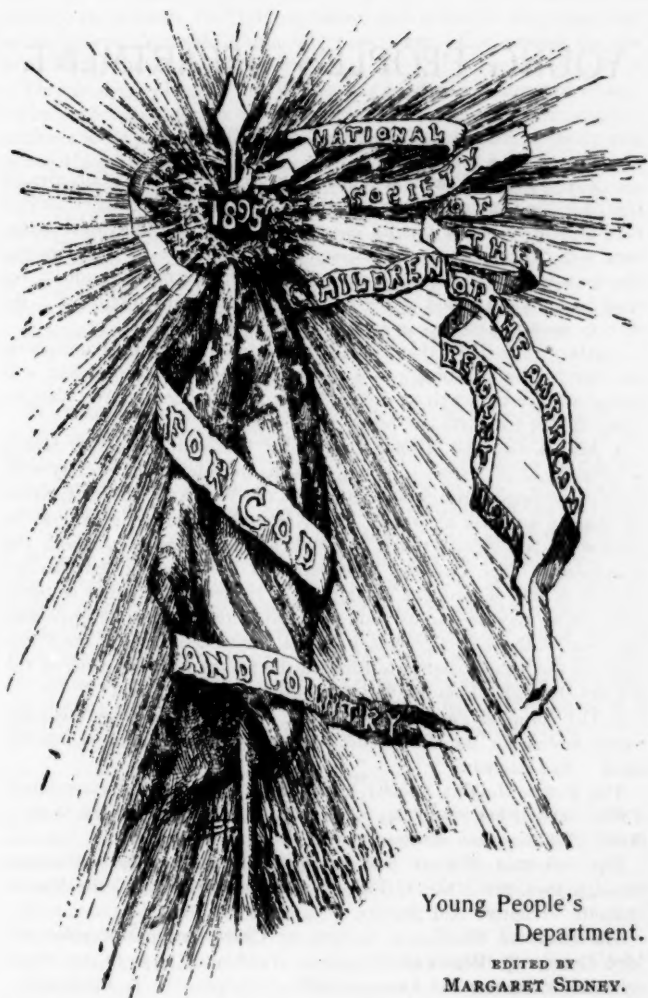
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## SPAIN COULD NOT RETAIN THEM.

From The Boston Globe.]

IF it be clear—and it seems to be—that Spain is without a navy, with a bankrupt treasury, with a beaten and discredited army, and torn by internal dissensions, could not long hold the Philippines against the insurgents, and would have to parcel them out among other nations, the propriety of the United States relinquishing them would be doubtful.

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MAY WHITNEY EMERSON, ARTIST

Young People's  
Department.

EDITED BY  
MARGARET SIDNEY.



# YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT.

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## IMPORTANT NOTICES.

1. The National President requests the reports of local Societies in regard to the Children of the American Revolution War Relief Service may be sent to her as rapidly as possible, both from individual members and collectively as Societies. The work done by this Society has been broad and far-reaching, and when the records are all in, we shall be glad and proud at the good that has been accomplished. Be sure to send the reports in as fast as possible.

2. Also, the Societies that have the honor to be represented actively in the war by the enlistment as a soldier or a sailor of a member, will please at once report this. Let us know all our heroes. We want to make the list complete and honor them accordingly.

3. Also, please send at once to National President the names *plainly* written, of all children and young persons outside of our Society who have contributed through our Society to the War Relief Service, either by money, supplies or work. The National President is anxious to bestow the recognition token on all such young people, to whom she promised it. (See Children American War Relief Service circular reprinted in this department last month.) In order that these recognition tokens may be sent as soon as received to the possible ones who have earned them, it is necessary for the State Directors and the Presidents of the local Societies to forward the names with the name of the Society through whom the various contributions were sent.

4. The National President would like to know how many members raised money for the War Relief Service by means of the self-denial fund. (See circular.)

The Bemis Heights Society, of Saratoga Springs, has contributed a total sum of \$133.60 to the relief of the soldiers and sailors of their State. Truly a most glorious record.

The Jonathan Warner Society, of Williamsburg, Massachusetts, through President Mrs. O. G. Spelman, contributed \$23 to the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Society.

The Jonathan Thompson Society, of Charlestown, Massachusetts, Mrs. George H. Pedergast, President, contributed \$6.50 to the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association.

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### JONATHAN BROOKS SOCIETY, CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The Jonathan Brooks Society, New London, Connecticut, Children of the American Revolution, of which Mrs. Frank H. Arms is Presi-

dent, has the honor to be the first in the State to send articles to the relief of the soldiers, the children having met when the war began and made pillows, furnished cloths and towels and other articles for use in the army and in hospital service.

This Society, which is very active, has another offering that is sure to be appreciated, for its Secretary and one of the most indefatigable workers in its ranks, Richard Bishop Smith, has enlisted in the service of the United States. He comes from a long line of fighting stock on both sides and in entering the services of the Government against his own private interests has shown himself a true patriot. It was his brother, Frederick Morgan Smith, who was the first young man from the State of Connecticut to enlist in the regular army. He went from Washington to Chickamauga and is now with the invading army. Both are sons of Frederick M. Smith, of Smith Brothers, piano dealers, New London, and the city likes to hear of such young men.

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FOR THE HOSPITAL SHIP.

The sale of cake and candy and ice cream by the little patriots of the Jonathan Brooks Society, Children of the American Revolution, in the St. James Parish House on Federal street, July 20th, was a very gratifying success to the members and their many friends. There was a very bright and animated scene for the patrons, and the beautiful decorations of flags and bunting and flowers, the eager young hosts with their pretty costumes and bright faces, and the many handsomely dressed ladies gave pleasure to the onlookers as well as a pleasing conviction that a handsome sum would be realized for the hospital ship fund. The quality of the offerings was uncommonly good and as there can't be enough of home-made cake and candy offered for sale, the pecuniary part of the program is certain to come out so finely that the Society and all who helped it by donations will be so pleased that the labor and fatigue of arranging and selling will be forgotten.

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LAFAYETTE SOCIETY.

*Dear Mrs. Lothrop:* The Lafayette Society, of Cooperstown, (Mrs. Gamble President), contributed money, which was sent to Chattanooga for hospital work. They are also working very hard for a large church fair and extravaganza for the benefit of the Young Men's Christian Association war work.

Hastily and cordially,

DAISY ELLEN STORY,  
State Director for New York.

SARATOGA, N. Y., August 15, 1898.

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WILLIAM LATHAM, JR., SOCIETY.

The children of William Latham, Jr., Society, of Stonington, Connecticut, Children of the American Revolution, and their guests held possession of the Wilkins House on Wadawanuck Square, Stonington,

Saturday afternoon, April 23d. It was a patriotic occasion and could the ancestors have seen the joy given the children in remembering the deeds done by them, they would have become convinced that they builded better than they knew.

The children were called to meet by Mrs. C. H. Slocomb, State Director of the Children of the American Revolution. Invitations were also issued to the Stonington members of the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and there were present the President of Colonel William Ledyard Society, of Groton; the President and many members of Isaac Wheeler, Jr., Society, of Mystic, its Secretary and Registrar, and the Vice-President of Thomas Starr Society, of Eastern Point. The gathering was the largest of the kind ever held in Stonington. Miss Emily Wheeler is President of the Stonington Society and justly feels proud of the work that has been accomplished by the children over whom she has charge.

The meeting was presided over by Mrs. Slocomb and the exercises opened by all repeating the Lord's Prayer. The service known as the salute to the flag was the next feature, and all then joined in singing "America." The regular routine Society business was transacted and then came a number of special features, which were very interesting. The first of these was the signing of the charter of the Isaac Wheeler, Jr., Society, of Mystic, by the State Organizer. This is the first charter ever given to a Society in Connecticut. The signature was made with a silver pen, which was afterwards given to the Society as a memento of the auspicious occasion.

The charter of William Latham, Jr., Society was next signed by Mrs. Slocomb. The Wheeler Society is named after the supposed youngest soldier in the American Revolutionary War. Master Isaac followed his father as far as Newport and then refused to go farther unless he was furnished with a uniform like the rest of the soldiers. He being but eight years old, this was impossible, so his father bought him a pair of red-top cavalry boots and he was then willing to go on to the front. The emblem of the Society is a pair of boots to correspond with the ones supposed to have been worn by the youthful soldier. Mrs. Slocomb was then presented with a copy of the "Isaac Wheeler, Jr., Gazette," which is composed of original contributions from the Children of the Society and is unique indeed. The editor is Annie Augusta Rathbun.

The William Latham, Jr., Society was next presented with the cane at one time owned by Sergeant Daniel Stanton, one of the heroes of Fort Griswold and over whose grave the children last summer erected a beautiful stone. This will be loaned to the collection of relics now at the house in Groton used by the Societies in this section. The children then voted to publish a pamphlet to be known as the "Powder Monkey Gazette," which will be issued every month. They also voted to secure a fund to purchase badges for all members of the Society.

Mrs. Slocomb read a poem entitled "An Ode to the Flag."

written by Mrs. Daniel Lothrop (Margaret Sidney), the National President. The State Director then gave a sketch of "The Banner History" for the year 1897-98, which was very much enjoyed by all present. Connecticut has held possession of the banner for two years by reason of the grand work done by the Children. This year Massachusetts has it, while this State is third in the list.

It was voted to extend a greeting to Mrs. Sally M. Davis Brayton, of the borough, who is the daughter of a revolutionary soldier who saw much service. This was done and with the greeting went a large box of choice spring flowers. The assembly then enjoyed a collation and following this a patriotic game entitled "The Trip of General Washington from Mount Vernon to New York" was played by both old and young, and the meeting came to an end.

The rooms of the Wilkins House were tastefully decorated in honor of the gathering. The children went to their homes, having the spirit of patriotism and love of country well instilled in their hearts.

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#### THE BRIDGEPORT SOCIETY.

Mrs. Joseph Torrey, President of the Bridgeport Society, requested each child who is a member, and those who have attended the meetings of the Society, and their friends, to make some article for the sick and wounded soldiers and sailors, and to be forwarded as a contribution from the children of Bridgeport Children of the American Revolution. Little pin cushions (filled), button bags, housewives, cheese cloth, wash cloths, etc. Both boys and girls contributed something which was prized by the brave ones so far away from their homes and loved ones.

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#### BELTON ALLYN SOCIETY.

Mrs. William H. Molthrop, President of the Belton Allyn Society, Children of the American Revolution, of Gales Ferry, has received the follow letter of July 23 from the State Regent, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Connecticut:

*My Dear Madam:* The State Director of the Society, Children of the American Revolution, has sent me a cheque for \$18, contributed by the Belton Allyn Society for the benefit of the sick and wounded in the hospital ship "Relief." This offering is gratefully accepted, and will be used as desired. The "Relief" has just returned to New York with sick men from Santiago. She is very soon to start again on her mission of mercy, and I am to send a large consignment of supplies to her. The contribution of the Belton Allyn Society will be used at this time, and it will carry a great deal of comfort to our boys in blue. Will you be so good as to express to the members of the Society my very marked appreciation of their most generous offering.

Very sincerely yours,

SARAH T. KINNEY,  
State Regent D. A. R.

## THE BEMIS HEIGHTS SOCIETY.

The Bemis Heights Society, of Saratoga Springs, under the efficient leadership of their President, Mrs. Jeannie Lathrop Lawton, have contributed \$25, paid for spring water sent to the soldiers at Fernandino, and \$20 sent to Mrs. Ellen Walworth for 1,000 oranges and lemons for the sick and wounded at Fortress Monroe, making, with previous contributions, a total of \$121, sent in by the Children of the American Revolution War Relief Service. A grand record.

## URBANA SOCIETY, CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The Cleveland, Ohio, Leader July 13, 1898, says: The children of the city have been asked to coöperate with the War Emergency Relief Board of the Daughters of the American Revolution in assisting the soldiers. On July 12th, Mrs. O. J. Hodge received from the Urbana Society of the Children of the American Revolution the sum of \$6.35 as a result of the tableaux given by the members and several of their little friends. Mrs. Hodge says that several groups of little children in Cleveland have sent to the War Emergency Board sums varying from fifty cents to three dollars.

Mrs. Harriet M. Lothrop, President of the Society of the Children of the American Revolution, has sent a circular, through Mrs. O. J. Hodge, State Director for Ohio, to all the local Societies of the organization in the State, in which she asks that each member "who is old enough to understand what the flag of our country means should prove himself a true, loyal citizen of our great republic, to whose cause our Society is devoted, thus practically carrying out the principles of our ancestors, the founders and saviors of the republic." Says Mrs. Lothrop: "At this crisis of our nation's history no work can be so important as to help our soldiers and our sailors on the field and at sea. Therefore, let our war relief service begin at once in every State and town and hamlet in our broad land. Let us count no sacrifice too great to honor and to sustain the brave defenders of our flag, who are giving up home and friends, and perchance life itself, for love of country."

She recommends the following as some of the methods by which funds may be raised: Lawn party, loan exhibit, colonial tea, recitations and music, American songs, continental marches with inexpensive costumes, and flag drills. She adds: "We should have a self-denial fund. Let us be brave and self-sacrificing as well as those who go down to battle. We can give up the lavish use of soda water and candy and have less trimmings on our clothes and fewer trinkets and pretty adornments." She closes with these lines, of which she is the author:

"Our country's flag, to thee we give  
Our heart's devotion while we live;  
Symbol of all that makes us free,  
To thee we render loyalty."

## THE "DIXIE'S" FLAG—LORD BALTIMORE SOCIETY, CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Gunner's Mate Thomas Henderson, of the "Dixie," writes: "Puerto Rico, July 28.—We left Guantanamo Bay last Saturday with the 'Columbia,' 'Oregon' and 'Massachusetts,' to convoy transports to Puerto Rico. We were with them one day, then left the fleet and started out on our own account. Ran across the 'New Orleans' lying off a town where a gunboat and torpedo boat were in the harbor. We ran in close to shore, hoping to draw them out after us, but they did not respond, and we left there the next day. Arrived at the place where the transports had landed the troops. The ships were all in the harbor and the men-of-war outside. The view from the coast is very fine. The hills have such lovely hues and the sunsets are magnificent.

"We left this harbor on the afternoon of July 27th and got orders to prepare the ship for action. The way we set about it looked as if we were going to outrank the fleet at Santiago. The decks were cleared of everything; bags of sand were brought up, ready to spread on deck in case any of the men were injured; hammocks, tightly lashed, were piled along the rails as entrenchments for the men with their rifles. The port of Ponce is the place we were to bombard. We did not fire, but sent in a flag of truce with a summons to surrender. They refused at first, but afterwards agreed, and to-day we sent a crew ashore and raised the American flag, *the same one that was sent us from Baltimore.*

"When our first boat went ashore the people were scared, as they had been told that we were a very cruel people and would kill all but foreigners, but when the men went ashore to hoist the flag over the custom house they crowded around us as if a circus had come to town. They kept shouting 'Bravo, Americans' and 'Me Americano,' and seemed glad we had come to release them from the hard rule of Spain. The natives are all of a dark complexion, and the girls all seem to smoke cigarettes. The 'Dixie' is surrounded with gunboat men, with all kinds of fruit, cigars and funny-looking cigarettes for sale. Some of the boys have fun with them. They will hold up a piece of money and get them to fill a bucket with things they want, then return the empty bucket, minus the money. They think they are going to be cheated and almost go into fits.

"The scene when 'general quarters' is sounded is an exciting one. There are large bells all over the ship, connected with the bridge by electricity. When a ship is sighted the button is touched, the bells ring, and instantly every man leaves his present occupation and hurries to his place. Some run for their guns, some to the magazines, some to the engine rooms, and each tries to be the first at his post. Sometimes the summon comes at night. Then you have to put your hammock aside and grope along in the dark, as no lights are allowed on the ship. Then, when you go back, it may take you half an hour

to find your own hammock, and your blanket may be off on the other side of the deck. It is a curious feeling to be suddenly waked from a sound sleep and not know what kind of a ship is going to attack you or when a torpedo is going to strike you.

"To-day we captured a large prize. She was a steamer carrying the French flag, but loaded with stores and ammunition and with about two hundred Spaniards and negroes from the West Indies on board. She should be worth \$100,000.

"We are now at St. Thomas, with dispatches for the Government. We expect to go to San Juan, where the Spanish troops are gathered to withstand our army and fleet. The place is strongly fortified, but it will have to surrender. Our troops will advance from different directions, and when the fleet begins to bombard the army will advance on the city. We expect a big fight, and are all ready to go ashore if necessary to fight hand to hand. None of the boys are the least scared, and most of them are sorry we do not see more to do to bring back honor to old Maryland."

The flag which Mr. Henderson speaks of in his letter was presented to the "Dixie" by the Lord Baltimore Society of the Children of the American Revolution, and was forwarded to the "Dixie" through the courtesy of Secretary Long.

The following letter, written at the Navy Department, Washington, on July 18th, was sent by Secretary Long to Mrs. Emma Thomas Miller, the President of the Lord Baltimore Society: "In reply to your favor of July 17th it gives me pleasure to say that I have this day forwarded to the United States ship 'Dixie,' by the United States ship 'Yankee,' the beautiful flag presented by the Lord Baltimore Society, Children of the American Revolution. In the name of Commander Davis, officers and men, accept my sincere thanks for this beautiful gift, so generously and patriotically given."

In addition to Secretary Long's letter of acknowledgment, Mrs. Miller has also received one from Captain Davis, dated Guanica, Puerto Rico, July 26. Captain Davis' letter is as follows:

"I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of the long expected flag and streamer, which have reached me to-day by the United States ship 'Yankee' to Guantanamo and thence to this place by the 'Massachusetts.' I beg that you will accept my renewed thanks for the same."

#### GALES FERRY CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, CONNECTICUT.

The Belton Allyn Society, Children of the American Revolution, of Gales Ferry, held a garden party on the lawn and in the summer house of Mr. Noyes B. Allyn. The grounds were prettily decorated with flags and bunting, and the afternoon was all that could be desired. Ice cream, cake and pond lilies were on sale, and the fête netted the Society \$19 for the relief of the wounded soldiers. The Society, though limited in numbers, does not relax its patriotic work under the direction of its energetic President, Mrs. William H. Moulthrop.



## STONINGTON, CONNECTICUT.

The members of the William Latham, Jr., Society, Children of the American Revolution, are arranging to hold a festival and sale in the near future. This Society has held a number of such affairs, and has raised quite a sum of money, which is used in patriotic ways. We understand that the one to be held will be in the Congregational church yard on Main street. This will insure the children having a liberal patronage, as many will attend who could not go out in the country.

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## IN MEMORIAM.

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NELLIE EARLE CHASE.—Died, in Bristol, Rhode Island, May 14, 1898. Nellie Earle, wife of Charles F. Chase.

Mrs. Chase was a great-granddaughter of Robert Earle, who served during the whole of the War of the American Revolution as lieutenant in various companies, excepting from July, 1778, to August, 1780, when he had the rank of captain. Some time after 1781 he was made major in Colonel George Claghorn's regiment. Mrs. Chase was a member of the Bristol (Rhode Island) Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

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JULIA S. PERRY.—Died, in Bristol, Rhode Island, June 23, 1898, Julia S., widow of the late James D. W. Perry.

Mrs. Perry's eligibility as a Daughter of the American Revolution rested upon her descent from Benjamin Bourne, whose granddaughter she was. Mr. Bourne served as quartermaster during the war, and after it closed was chosen counselor to make certain treaties. Mrs. Perry was a member of the Bristol (Rhode Island) Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

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MRS. SARAH JONES HATCH.—Entered into rest, July 17, 1898, Mrs. Sarah Jones Hatch, at Woodstock, Vermont, aged 73 years, 11 months. A member of Ascutney Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. A great-granddaughter of Lieutenant Asa Jones and Sarah Treadway, his wife, of Colchester, Connecticut. Great-granddaughter of Levi Pardee and Sarah Beecher, his wife, of New Haven, Connecticut. Great-granddaughter of Captain John Worth, of Nantucket, Massachusetts. A consistent member of the Episcopal Church.

WHEREAS, That in the death of Mrs. Sarah Jane Hatch, Woodstock, Vermont, July 17, 1898, the Ascutney Chapter has lost by death its first member, we desire to testify respect to her memory and sympathy to her aged husband, deprived of her presence; therefore,

*Resolved*, That it is but a just tribute to her memory that we regret the removal from us of one worthy of our respect and esteem; therefore,

*Resolved*, That this testimonial be forwarded to the family, and to the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, and to be placed upon the Chapter records.

HELEN E. J. DAVIS,  
*Regent.*  
SUSAN A. KINSMAN,  
*Secretary.*

WINDSOR, VERMONT, July 26, 1898.

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MRS. ANNIE ERWIN IREDELL.—Died, June 17, 1898, in Canton, Pennsylvania, Mrs. Annie Erwin Iredell, a charter member of Chemung Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Descended from Colonel Arthur Erwin, a revolutionary patriot, she was among the earliest to be enrolled among those desiring a Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in our city, and although failing health prevented her from being with us as she desired, she never lost interest in our Society.

Warmly affectionate and sympathetic in her nature, she gave herself steadily and constantly to her family and friends, and retained her courage and hopefulness through months of suffering from a fatal disease.

The members of Chemung Chapter wish hereby to express their sincere grief at the loss of their sister, and their sympathy with her bereaved family, and they desire that copies of this tribute to her memory be sent to her husband and son, and to the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Adopted at Chapter meeting, July 28, 1898.

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## OFFICIAL.

### HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL SOCIETY

902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

OF THE

## DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

MRS. MARY SMITH LOCKWOOD,  
Editor.

MISS LILIAN LOCKWOOD,  
Business Manager.

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**HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER.**

Any woman is eligible for membership in the NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who is of the age of eighteen years, and is descended from a patriot man or woman who aided in establishing American Independence, *provided the applicant is acceptable to the Society.* Family tradition alone in regard to the services of an ancestor, unaccompanied by proof will not be considered.

All persons duly qualified, who have been regularly admitted by the National Board of Management, shall be members of the *National Society*, but for purposes of convenience, they may be organized into local Chapters (those belonging to the National Society alone being known as members-at-large).

Application Blanks and Constitutions will be furnished on request by the State Regent of the State in which you reside, or by the "Corresponding Secretary General" at headquarters, 902 F street, Washington, D. C.

Applications should be made out in *duplicate*, one of which is kept on file at National Headquarters and one returned to file with a Chapter should one be joined.

The application must be *endorsed by at least one member of the Society*. The application, when properly filled out, should be directed to "Registrars General, D. A. R., Room 52, 902 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C."

The initiation fee is One Dollar; the annual dues are Two Dollars.

The sum (Three Dollars) should be sent by check or money order, *never by cash*, to "Treasurer General, D. A. R., Washington, D. C."

No application will be considered until this fee is paid. If not accepted this amount will be returned.

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### NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

The regular monthly meeting of the National Board of Management was held on Tuesday, May 24th, Mrs. Daniel Manning, President General, in the Chair.

Members present: Mrs. Brockett, Mrs. Alger, Mrs. Sperry, Mrs. Tapling, Mrs. Frye, Mrs. Howard, Dr. McGee, Mrs. Colton, Miss Temple, Mrs. Fairbanks, Miss Forsyth, Mrs. Hoopes, Mrs. O'Neil, Mrs. Main, Mrs. Stakely, Mrs. Henry, Miss Hetzel, Mrs. Hatch, Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. Darwin, Mrs. Akers; and of the State Regents, Mrs. Belden, of New York; Mrs. Warren, of Wyoming; Mrs. Thom, of Maryland; Mrs. Sims, of Mississippi; Mrs. Roberts, of Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Newcomb, of the District of Columbia.

The meeting was called to order by the President General at 10 o'clock a. m.

After prayer by the Chaplain General, the Recording Secretary General read the minutes of the previous meeting, which, with a few corrections, stood approved.

The reports of the officers were given as follows:

REPORT OF RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL.—*Madam President:* I have to report that the instructions received at the last meeting of the Board, April 26th, have been complied with. Also, that I have mimeographed and sent out five hundred circulars containing resolutions on

the subject of the war, adopted by the National Board, and have written seventy-nine letters and postals.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

ALICE PICKETT AKERS,

*Recording Secretary General.*

The Corresponding Secretary General read a letter from Mrs. Moran, in regard to the sale of her book, "Miss Washington of Virginia." The Corresponding Secretary General asked instructions of the Board in replying to this letter.

Mrs. Hatch moved that this matter be laid on the table until later. Carried.

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL.—Blanks issued, 3,141; constitutions, 1,714; Caldwell's circulars, 336; officers' lists, 402; letters received, 122; letters written, 72. In accordance with the orders of the Board, at the meeting of April 26th, 106 war circulars have been issued; also, 87 postal cards, relative to pictures of officers in the Lineage Books.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

KATE KEARNEY HENRY,

*Corresponding Secretary General.*

Report accepted.

REPORT of the amount received and expended by the Curator, from April 23d to May 23d, 1898, presented through the Corresponding Secretary:

*Office Expenses.*

Amount received, .....	\$45 00
Amount expended, .....	42 13

*Postage on Application Blanks.*

Amount received, .....	\$15 00
Amount expended, .....	14 69

*Amount Received for Articles Sold.*

Rosettes, .....	\$27 60
Directory, .....	1 50
Lineage Book, Vol. I, .....	4 10
II, .....	4 00
III, .....	5 00
IV, .....	6 00
V, .....	13 00
VI, .....	58 00
Ribbon, .....	1 00
Statue book, .....	10

Total, ..... \$120 30

Report accepted.



REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION.—*Madam President:* The following Chapter Regents have been appointed by their respective Regents: Miss C. Mabel Beaman, Boston, Massachusetts; Mrs. Annie C. A. Stearns, Kalamazoo, Michigan; Mrs. Helen E. White, Concord, New Hampshire; Miss Martha Jane Prescott, Fredonia, New York; Mrs. Mary Isabella Stringfellow, Chester, South Carolina; Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, District of Columbia.

The following Chapter Regents have offered their resignations: Mrs. Clara C. Stevens, Deep River, Connecticut; Mrs. Ellen C. Long, Tallahassee, Florida; Mrs. Louise Hunt, Eatonton, Georgia; Mrs. Fredrika W. Bane, Macon, Illinois; Mrs. Cora D. Rohland, Alton, Illinois; Mrs. Lena C. Isom, Adrian, Michigan; Mrs. Harriet H. Wells, Port Huron, Michigan; Mrs. P. L. Stearns, Ludington, Michigan; Mrs. Jennie L. Putnam, Manistique, Michigan; Miss Katharine Weeks, Mount Clemens, Michigan; Mrs. Helen N. Metcalf, Battle Creek, Michigan; Mrs. Jeannette Rogers, Pontiac, Michigan; Mrs. G. L. Jenness, South Deerfield, New Hampshire; Mrs. Margaret R. L. Shepard, Pen Yan, New York; Mrs. Hugh Charles, Darlington, South Carolina; Mrs. F. W. Eldridge, Camden, South Carolina; Miss Louise Miller, Florence, South Carolina; Mrs. Burton Ramsay, Appleton, Wisconsin; Mrs. Agnes C. Winslow, Madison, Wisconsin; and Mrs. Charity R. Craig, Veroqua, Wisconsin. Total, twenty.

Charters issued: "Distaff," St. Paul, Minnesota; "General Joseph Badger," Marlborough, Massachusetts; "Andrew Jackson," Talladega, Alabama; "Silver Bow," Butte, Montana; "Deo-on-go-wa," Batavia, New York; "Hannah Arnett," St. Louis, Missouri; "Dorothy Q.," Crawfordsville, Indiana. Total, seven.

Charters in the hands of the engrosser, three.

Some explanation is necessary in regard to the long list of Regents resigning. In looking over Chapter records for Directory, we found some Regents were appointed in 1894 and 1895. I have corresponded with State Regents first and then with Chapter Regents on the subject. In some instances the Chapter Regents have resigned and the State Regents have made other appointments, or will make them later.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

HATTIE NOURSE BROCKETT,  
*Vice-President General in Charge of Organization.*

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL.—Applications presented, 576; applications verified, awaiting dues, 85; applications on hand not verified, 70; badge permits issued, 173.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

SUSAN RIVIERE HETZEL,  
*Registrar General.*

Report accepted.

It was moved and carried that the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for these applicants.

## Reports of Committees:

**FINANCE COMMITTEE.**—*Madam President and Ladies of the Board of Management:* Your committee has the honor to report that the following bills presented for its approval have been favorably passed upon. The bills were read to the Board in detail, and upon motion, the report of Mrs. Fairbanks, Chairman of Finance Committee, was accepted.

**PRINTING COMMITTEE.**—*Madam President:* On May 3, 1898, the Printing Committee met and corrected the proof of the list of Daughters of the American Revolution officers and amendments to the Constitution.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

MARY C. O'NEIL,

*Acting Chairman.*

KATE KEARNEY HENRY.

ELEANOR WASHINGTON HOWARD.

## Report accepted.

**REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN GENERAL.**—Since last report twenty-two bound volumes have been added to the Library, as follows: 1 and 2. "History of Deerfield, Massachusetts," by George Sheldon, two fine large volumes, most comprehensive and helpful, from Mrs. Caroline C. Furbush, of Greenfield, Massachusetts; 3. "Messages and Papers of the Presidents," Volume VI, from the Superintendent of Documents; 4. American Colonial Tracts, volume I; 5. Putnam's Monthly Historical Magazine, volume V; 6. Virginia Magazine, volume V. These last three volumes have been previously reported as the separate numbers have come from month to month. But as they have now been bound, I report them again among the bound volumes; 7. Twenty-two Archives of Maryland, sixteen large quarto volumes, the munificent gift of Mrs. Thom, State Regent of Maryland.

The following unbound volumes have also been received: 1. "Various Forms of Local Government in the District of Columbia," from the author, W. B. Bryan, at my request; 2. "The Last Fourteen Survivors of the Revolution," by George C. Gilmore, from the author; 3. Supplement to the Handbook of the Library Association of Washington, from Miss Edith Clarke, compiler; 4. Proceedings at the Annual Banquet of the California Sons of the American Revolution on Washington's Birthday, 1898, from Colonel A. S. Hubbard, in exchange; 5. Minutes of the Annual Meeting of the Empire State Sons of the American Revolution, February, 1897, from William W. Kenly, the Secretary, in exchange; 6. Reports of the Secretary and Treasurer of the Empire State Sons of the American Revolution, from the same source; 7 and 8. Two volumes of plates of the American Navy, from Miss Mary Desha; 9. Membership Roll and Calendar of the George Clinton Chapter, of Wilmington, Ohio, from Mrs. Clinton Corwin Nichols; 10. Catalogue of a Loan Exhibition of Book-plates and Super-libros held by the Club

of "Odd Volumes," April 25 to June 5, 1898, in Boston, from John P. Woodbury, Secretary of the Club.

Current periodicals have been received as follows: American Colonial Tracts, Monthly, volume II, No. 1, May, 1898; Bulletin of the New York Public Library, volume II, No. 4, April, 1898; Connecticut Quarterly, volume IV, No. 2, April, 1898; Essex Antiquarian, volume II, No. 6, June, 1898; Kimball Family News, volume I, Nos. 3, 4 and 5, March, April and May, 1898; Putnam's Monthly Historical Magazine, volume VI, Nos. 4 and 5, April and May, 1898; Southern History Association Publications, volume II, No. 2, April, 1898; Spirit of '76, volume IV, No. 8, April, 1898; William and Mary College Quarterly, volume VII, No. 4, April, 1898.

I must also report a large gift of back numbers of our Magazine and of the Spirit of '76, from Mrs. Elizabeth Bullock, through Mrs. Lillie Tyson Taplin. These will be very useful in completing files.

The Assistant Librarian of North Carolina, Mr. Cobb, has also promised us those much-desired five volumes of records which deal with the revolutionary period in that State. Although these volumes are as yet unindexed, they will go a long way toward filling the lack in our fund of North Carolina information.

Mr. M. B. Hatch has undertaken most graciously the preparation for our use of an index to Meade's Old Churches of Virginia. When this great task is completed, we can consult that valuable work with much comfort.

(Signed)

GERTRUDE B. DARWIN,  
*Librarian General.*

**AUDITING COMMITTEE.**—*Madam President:* The Auditing Committee having done the work assigned to them, report as follows: Captain Brown, the expert employed by said committee, has found the books of the Treasurer General well kept, correct in every respect; the same in regard to the Magazine accounts of Miss Lockwood, Business Manager of the Magazine.

Respectfully submitted, per order of committee,

(Signed)

CAROLINE F. FRYE,  
*Chairman.*

Report accepted.

Reports of special committees:

**COMMITTEE ON RECORDS.**—The Committee on Records has the honor to report that it met as soon as possible after the last Board meeting for the purpose of making the desired copy of the records of May, June and October, 1896, requested by an ex-officer and ordered at the last meeting of the Board.

On looking over the records on file in the office of the Recording Secretary General, no stenographic proceedings for those months were to be found except those of June, 1896. These were accordingly copied.

As it seemed most unwise to make public such a condition of affairs without first making every effort to secure elsewhere the missing min-

utes, the Chairman was authorized to write to the former President General, asking that the committee be furnished copies of the stenographic proceedings formerly sent to her for these months. She replied that she thought all such proceedings, in her possession, had been destroyed, though she would forward copies, if she should yet find the originals. The committee was also informed that another former member of the Board had been furnished a copy of the minutes in question. A letter was also written to her, in the hope that she could supply the lack. She replied that she had never had any copy of the minutes of May and October, 1896, but only of those of April, which do not apply to the case in hand.

The stenographer also reports that her note books containing the original proceedings of those months have been destroyed for lack of room.

Under these circumstances, your committee feel that they have exhausted the available means of securing the desired records. They are therefore unable to fulfill the given instructions, so far as these records are concerned, which are missing, but will furnish the transcript for June, 1896.

The work upon the other papers to be investigated has not yet been begun, since the first part of our duty has not been accomplished. We hope to attend to this part of our work before the next Board meeting.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

GERTRUDE B. DARWIN,

*Chairman.*

MINNIE N. SPERRY.

ALICE PICKETT AKERS

KATE KEARNEY HENRY.

JESSIE DAVIS STAKELY.

Report accepted.

REPORT PRESENTED BY MRS. HATCHER.—*Madam President and Ladies:* The committee appointed at the Board meeting of April 26 to wait upon the Secretary of the Navy, for the purpose of requesting him to name some of the new warships after revolutionary heroes, heroines, or battlefields, has the honor of reporting that it was received by the Secretary on May 2d, but obtained no definite promise from him. The Secretary stated that he had just named one ship for a revolutionary character, but it was his intention to honor, as far as possible, the names of the naval heroes of our different wars.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

GEORGIA STOCKTON HATCHER,

*Chairman.*

LILLIE TYSON PAGE TAPLIN.

CORNELIA C. FAIRBANKS.

MARY C. O'NEIL.

KATE KEARNEY HENRY.

Report accepted.

COMMITTEE ON SELECTION OF ROOMS.—*Madam President:* Your committee has really nothing definite to report. The committee has had three meetings and inspected other rooms in the city, and reports to you that the buildings most desirable to locate in are this building or the McGill Building. At the last meeting of the committee a vote was taken, which proved to be a tie vote, three voting to remain in our present rooms and three voting to change to the McGill Building. Your committee recommends an early settlement of the question, as both property owners demand it.

HATTIE N. BROCKETT,  
*Chairman.*

Report accepted.

Dr. McGee moved: "That we remain in this building, and that such arrangements and adjustments as are desirable be made by the Washington Loan and Trust Company." Carried.

Mrs. Stakely stated, in regard to the work of the Editing Committee, that necessity had arisen for the employment of a proof-reader in connection with this work, and presented to the Board the rates, which had been made very reasonable—\$5.00 per one hundred pages. Mrs. Stakely stated that the Editor of the Magazine, who is a member of the Editing Committee, had the privilege of employing a proof-reader whenever it was found necessary to do so, but that she had rarely ever availed herself of this privilege. On the present occasion it was found indispensable to have this service, and the committee submitted this matter for the consideration of the Board.

At the request of the Board, Mrs. Lindsay appeared, and upon the request of Mrs. Stakely, explained, as Chairman of the Editing Committee, the work of the committee in the editing of the Congressional minutes, emphasizing the statement made by Mrs. Stakely in regard to the employment of the proof-reader.

Mrs. Hatch moved that the Chairman of the Editing Committee be granted a proof-reader. Carried.

The President General said: "I should like to rise and express my thanks to Mrs. Lindsay and the members of this committee, from my own point of view. I know the immense work they have accomplished, and I feel that we cannot be too grateful to this committee, not only the Board, but the whole Society, for the very arduous and conscientious work. I think we should offer a rising vote of thanks." A rising vote of thanks was offered.

Mrs. Lindsay expressed her appreciation of this tribute on the part of the Board.

REPORT OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION HOSPITAL CORPS.—As a Director of the Daughters of the American Revolution Hospital Corps, I have the honor to report the following work done. On adjournment of the last Board meeting, I sent letters to the Surgeon General of the Army and Navy, announcing the formation

of the Daughters of the American Revolution Hospital Corps, and stating that we were prepared to receive the applications from female nurses. On Tuesday, May 3d, the Surgeon General of the Army referred to us for examination, action and filing, about 600 applications and letters from women and organizations of women offering services. Many of these had been addressed to the President and the Secretary of War. Batches of applications continue to arrive from the War Department almost daily.

On May 16th the Surgeon General of the Navy referred to us 142 applications from women, and he also continues to send them, from time to time. In addition, many nurses apply to us direct, and the total number of applicants from all sources is now over 2,000. The majority of these are from women, with abounding patriotism, but without hospital training. We have written to about 800 of them, who gave some indication of being eligible to appointment, and we have sent them blanks, with questions, to be filled out and returned. While not making it obligatory, we have requested endorsements and have referred applicants to some Daughter of the American Revolution in their city or State. Our object in suggesting this to applicants who did not come to us direct, was as an additional safeguard against the selection of a person of unsuitable character. About 100 trained and graduate nurses have already responded, and fully a score are being added to the list daily.

I am happy to state that last night every one of the applications and letters requiring answer had been answered. In addition to this all have been filed in uniform envelopes properly labeled. To accomplish this, I have been at the office daily from ten to six o'clock, and the other officers have given most freely of their work. We have also been fortunate in having the assistance of many volunteers, and whom I wish to thank most heartily. Some of them have devoted several entire days to the work; many others have kindly offered to help and will do so shortly.

Visits from nurses, from those wishing to endorse nurses and making inquiries, have been almost constant, and have formed a feature to which I have necessarily given personal attention. During the past week progress has been much facilitated by the kindness of the Washington Loan and Trust Company, which has given us the temporary use of room 46, free of charge.

On May 7 the Surgeon General of the Army called for the names of three—afterwards increased to four—trained surgical nurses, to go to the Army Hospital at Key West. At that date there were few names on the eligible list, but we were so fortunate as to have among that small number two who were members of our Society, Miss M. Agnes Lease, of Maryland; Miss Alice Patton Lyon, of Pennsylvania (member of Pittsburg Chapter). Mrs. Johnetta B. Sanger, of Virginia, (member at large), and Miss Margaret E. Shaffer, of Pennsylvania,

were selected, and on May 13th they were enrolled in the United States Army and left for Key West. On the same day we were asked to select six surgical nurses for the army hospital ship now fitting out at New York, and the following were later reported as suitable and accepted: Miss Amanda J. Armistead, Ohio; Louise J. Block, Louisiana; Amy B. Farquarhauser, Maryland; Esther V. Hassan, Connecticut; Elsie H. Lampe, New York; Lucy A. Sharp, North Carolina. None of these ladies were Daughters at the time of their selection, but I learn that Miss Hassan has just joined the "Mary Clap Wooster" Chapter.

It is impossible at present to predict when, or in what manner, nurses will be called for, but whatever be the fortunes of war, we feel confident that the great trust reposed in our Society will be justified by the ability and activity of the women who have the honor of directly serving our country in its time of need. We expect, in time, to see these nurses wear a small badge as a souvenir of the Corps. Meantime, Chapters in the District of Columbia, Connecticut, New York and Massachusetts have aided us, so that we have been enabled to present one dozen uniform aprons to each of the nurses so far selected. We hope that in view of the comparatively small salaries paid, and of certain expenses which the nurse necessarily meets herself, that this feature may be continued throughout the war. The small contributions asked for to defray expenses of the Hospital Corps have not poured in in such amount as to give us any surplus fund, but the Corps Treasurer's report shows that attention to this detail has not been limited to any one State.

To Mrs. Draper has been especially delegated the work and pleasure of responding to the enthusiastic letters that have been called forth from State Regents and Chapters by the war circulars. It would make this report too long, or I should delight in including these letters and telegrams. Suffice it to say that their tenor is most gratifying, and that we feel indebted to many officers and committees for assistance in what is, in fact, the most important part of the work.

In conclusion, a few questions must be put to the Board for action. The first is that of a war fund, which has been proposed from many quarters. Would it not be advisable to have such a fund, subject to call, whenever necessity should arise? Sums are already offered from several Chapters.

We wish also to suggest the desirability of reviving the special committee to consult the Surgeon General, which was reported at the last meeting. It should now be a war committee to cooperate with and advise the officers of the Hospital Corps; and I am permitted to add a personal suggestion to the effect that another member be made Chairman thereof.

This committee could, acting jointly with the Corps officers, direct the war work of the National Society during the summer vacation of the Board, and could order calls upon the war fund whenever necessity arose.





MRS. BELL MERRILL DRAPER,  
*Treasurer Hospital Corps.*

We also request formal authority to address the Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital Service regarding his appointments of female nurses.

I append to this report the names of those who have assisted in clerical work, and the report of the Treasurer.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

ANITA NEWCOMB MCGEE, M. D.

List of those who have assisted the Daughters of the American Revolution Hospital Corps in clerical work:

Mrs. Horatio Taplin.	W. H. Merrill.	Mrs. Buchanan.
Mrs. F. F. Wilbur.	Miss Maclay.	Mrs. Kingsley.
Mrs. Peale.	Miss Marshall.	Mrs. Judge Johnston.
Mrs. C. S. Johnson.	Miss Gary.	Mrs. O'Neil.
Miss Janes.	Mrs. Sperry.	Miss Mary Statham.
Mrs. Drunan.	Mrs. Rhees.	Miss Lockwood.
Miss Clark.	Mr. Turner.	Miss Eunice Brawley.
Miss Stone.	Mrs. Pealer.	Miss Mabel Brown.
Mrs. Spofford.	Miss Lloyd.	Mrs. H. Colman.
Mrs. Wyson.	Miss Campbell.	Mrs. Hichborn.
Miss Wing.	Mrs. Leith.	Mrs. Mario.
Mrs. Bradshaw.	Mrs. Goodloe.	Miss N. L. White.

## FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 1898.

## RECEIPTS.

*District of Columbia.*

Columbia Chapter, .....	\$5 00	
Martha Washington Chapter, .....	5 00	
Dolly Madison Chapter, .....	5 00	
Mrs. Ballinger, .....	5 00	
	<hr/>	\$20 00

*Massachusetts.*

Mrs. Charles O'Neil, .....	\$5 00	
Boston Tea Party Chapter, .....	5 00	
*Miss Daggett, .....	3 00	
	<hr/>	13 00

*New York.*

Miss Helen Gould, .....	\$5 00	
Miss Forsyth, .....	3 00	
	<hr/>	8 00

*Virginia.*

Mrs. Howard, .....	\$5 00	
Miss Hetzel, .....	25	
	<hr/>	5 25

*Indiana.*

Mrs. Fairbanks, .....	5 00	
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*Maine.*

Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter, .....	5 00	
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*Michigan.*

Mrs. Alger, .....	5 00	
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*Minnesota.*

Nathan Hale Chapter, .....	5 00	
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*New Jersey.*

Mrs. J. Thompson Swann, .....	5 00	
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*Connecticut.*

Mrs. Sperry, .....	\$1 00	
Mrs. Frothingham, .....	1 30	
Dorothy Ripley, .....	1 00	
	<hr/>	3 30

*Pennsylvania.*

Mrs. Roberts, .....	3 00	
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*Ohio.*

Piqua Chapter, .....	2 00	
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*Vermont.*

Mrs. Horatio Taplin, .....	\$1 00	
Mrs. A. G. Draper, .....	60	
		<hr/> 1 60

*Kentucky.*

Through Miss Desha, .....	95	
Miss E. B. Johnston, .....	25	
		<hr/> 1 20

*South Carolina.*

Mrs. F. S. Nash, .....	90	
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*Rhode Island.*

Mrs. Eliza N. Alexander, .....	25	
		<hr/> \$80 50

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Stationery and printing, .....	\$33 80	
Postage and telegrams to nurses, .....	19 80	
Rubber stamp, ink and incidentals, .....	4 00	
		<hr/>

Total expenditures, ..... 57 05

Balance cash on hand May 24, 1898, ..... \$26 45

In addition to the money received for incidentals, one Chapter contributed money to pay for apron material; others have made aprons, paying for the material themselves, and several individuals have made aprons, the material being furnished them. As some of the first to pledge aprons are holding them at the request of the Hospital Corps until it is decided to what place to send them, it would be unfair to make any report of the apron fund until the returns are in from all the Chapters.

Respectfully submitted,

BELL M. DRAPER,  
*Treasurer.*

Miss Temple moved to accept this report without the questions. Carried.

Dr. McGee stated that letters had been received by the Daughters of the American Revolution Hospital Corps, showing a desire that the National Society should have a war fund, and that the committee had been at a loss as to how these letters should be answered. This matter was submitted by the Director of the Daughters of the American Revolution Hospital Corps to the Board for consideration.

The President General asked for suggestions on this subject.

Miss Forsyth said: "I find that there is a great interest in what has already been done by the Board, but there is a strong feeling, in many cases, that the Chapters, when they appear to have local work right

at hand, fear that they have not the authority to do this work. Therefore, I think it would be but just and right, at this meeting, to define in some way a wider field of work, such as would appeal to the various Chapters. The Chapters in remote localities, where they have nothing to guide them, feel that they want instructions. I have felt very strongly that we should define some work, at this meeting, that will meet the many requests that are constantly coming in on this subject."

The Recording Secretary General read a letter, addressed to the President General, from a Massachusetts Chapter, expressing their desire to aid in the cause of the present war.

The President General said: "This Chapter sent me a letter previous to this, in which they state their desire that the National Society should raise money for equipping a hospital ship; and they were willing to contribute \$500 to this. From my own practical point of view, I did not see how this could be accomplished, the expense of fitting out a ship being so great. But all this plainly indicates that the Chapters want the money to go in different directions. We all appreciate this Hospital Corps; we consider it one of the grandest works we can possibly undertake, but at the same time, there are many Chapters that want their money to go in other directions."

Mrs. Roberts, State Regent of Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Belden, State Regent of New York, spoke of the importance of having a war fund that could be applied to all branches of the work.

Mrs. Thom, State Regent of Maryland, asked that she be permitted to testify to the excellent qualifications of several of the nurses who had been sent to the Hospital Corps from Maryland.

Mrs. Belden stated that the Buffalo Chapter desired to contribute in the way of aprons and other articles, and that many of the small Chapters were anxious to work, but felt retarded by the fact that there had been no plan authoritatively defined for them to work upon. Mrs. Belden read resolutions offered at a conference of the Buffalo Chapter, which were listened to with great interest.

Miss Forsyth suggested that as this was a subject of too great importance to be disposed of without careful consideration, she desired to move that the Board adjourn until two o'clock, p. m., and immediately resume the discussion at the afternoon session. Carried.

At 12.45 p. m. the Board adjourned to meet at two p. m.

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*Wednesday Afternoon, May 25th.*

The adjourned meeting was opened at 2.15 p. m., the President General, Mrs. Manning, in the Chair.

Dr. McGee asked permission to read a portion of her report, which had been inadvertently omitted. This was granted. Dr. McGee stated that she had been authorized by the Surgeon General to write to the officer in charge of the hospital ship for suggestions. and that the latter had sent a list of articles that would be most acceptable.

In this connection, Mr. Newcomb, Regent of the district, spoke of the advisability of procuring supplies from the stores in Washington City, referring to a letter that had been received from Wanamaker, in Philadelphia, offering to contribute supplies, when advised as to the articles most needed.

Mrs. Brockett moved that this matter in regard to soliciting supplies be turned over to the State Regent of New York. Carried.

Miss Forsyth moved: "That the President General appoint a special committee to embody, in formal resolutions, the suggestions made to-day regarding the war work of Chapters, and report to-morrow."

Dr. McGee: "I rise to a point of order. The subject before the house now is the suggestion regarding the war fund, and until this is acted upon, so that we may get my report out of the way, no other business is in order."

Dr. McGee read again, for the consideration of the Board, the questions contained in her report.

Miss Temple moved: "That we accept the suggestions of the Hospital Corps Committee, and that the original War Committee be revived, with Mrs. Alger as Chairman." Carried.

Miss Forsyth's motion was again read: "That the President General appoint a special committee to embody in formal resolutions the suggestions made to-day regarding the war work of Chapters, and report to-morrow." Carried.

Dr. McGee suggested that the action on the proposed war fund be postponed until to-morrow. This was acceded to.

The Vice-President General in Charge of Organization, Mrs. Brockett, announced the resignation, on account of illness, of the State Regent of Massachusetts.

Mrs. O'Neil moved that the Chapter Regents in Massachusetts be authorized to elect a State Regent pro tem. until the next meeting of the National Board of Management. Carried.

The President General appointed the committee to draft resolutions, (according to the motion of Miss Forsyth) as follows: Miss Forsyth, Chairman; Mrs. Roberts and Mrs. Sperry.

The Committee on Union of the Daughters of the American Revolution and Daughters of the Revolution was announced by the President General: Mrs. Alexander, Chairman; Miss Desha, Mrs. Alger, Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Lindsay, Mrs. Lothrop, Mrs. Kinney, Mrs. Depue, Mrs. Thom, Mrs. Belden, Mrs. Wynkoop.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter of invitation from Reading to the Sesqui-Centennial, on Woman's Day, July 7th.

Dr. McGee moved: "That the Corresponding Secretary General express our hearty thanks and appreciation of the invitation from Reading, and add that as many officers as possible will accept it." Carried.

At 5 p. m. it was moved and carried to adjourn until Wednesday at ten a. m.

*Wednesday Morning, May 25th.*

The adjourned meeting was called to order at ten a. m., the President General, Mrs. Manning, in the Chair.

The Recording Secretary General read the motion of the previous day.

The Corresponding Secretary read a letter from Mrs. Hatcher, requesting, on the part of a Chapter, information in regard to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, uniting with other societies.

Mrs. Fairbanks read the statute bearing on this point, viz: Statute No. 53, May, 1894: "Inasmuch as the objects of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution are fully defined in Article II of the constitution,

*Resolved*, That those objects be strictly adhered to, and that neither the Society, nor any part thereof shall identify itself in an official capacity with other societies having dissimilar objects." (Vol. IV, page 799, Statute Book).

Mrs. Brockett stated that the committee appointed to consult a lawyer on several subjects had to report that the legal opinion given in regard to a Chapter holding property was to the effect that, as far as the Chapter of the National Society is concerned, it does not empower a Chapter to hold real estate, or be a separate part under that charter. If a Chapter desires to hold real estate, it must become a State corporate body, or a company, and should apply to the Legislature for a charter. If it is a State corporation, the whole Chapter is held responsible, and no one individual could be sued.

In regard to a charter being recalled, the legal opinion was that a charter cannot be recalled or revoked, but in the recital corrections can be made; this, of course, only after both sides interested have presented their data.

In regard to proxy voting, it was stated by the lawyer that proxy voting is not considered legal in election of officers, nor important by-laws, amendments, etc. It is only legal in voting stocks and bonds in corporations, at a meeting.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter containing a proposition and submitting a design for marking the graves of revolutionary soldiers.

Mrs. Brockett moved: "That we refer the design of marker for revolutionary soldiers' graves to the Continental Congress of '99." Carried.

Mrs. Hatch asked that the motion be taken from the table in regard to the sale of Mrs. Moran's book.

Dr. McGee moved: "That the Treasurer General be authorized to conduct all future correspondence with Mrs. Moran, in accordance with instructions already given." Carried.

Miss Johnston appeared before the Board, by request.

At 11.45 a. m. it was moved and carried to go into a committee of the whole. At 12.30 the committee dissolved; arose, and Mrs. Alger stated that the committee reported that in investigating the question under discussion, they still leave it unsettled, to be decided in future.

Miss Washington was received by the Board, and requested that a copy of the report of the Committee on Medals be furnished her, to be used in an article she was preparing in order to correct some mis-statements that had been made in regard to the founding of the National Society.

Mrs. Henry moved that Miss Washington's request for a copy of the report be granted. Carried.

Mrs. Colton moved: "That Mrs. Main be asked to meet with the ladies of the Board at four o'clock to-day." Carried.

Mrs. Brockett announced that two Chapters that had been considering the advisability of coalescing, had decided to do so, and moved the acceptance of the following:

WHEREAS, The Lucy Jackson and the Newton Chapters of Massachusetts have united, I move that they be given a new charter, with the names they wish thereon, and free of cost." Carried.

Mrs. Roberts, Secretary of the Committee appointed to draft Resolutions in accordance with Miss Forsyth's motion, read a set of resolutions to the Board. This matter was discussed at length.

The President General said: "Perhaps I have been in touch with as many Daughters throughout the country as any member of the Board. I have met many Chapters and attended State conferences, and I find that the desire all over the land is to do something in this matter of the war. Some have said that nurses do not appeal to them. I think no one realizes more fully than myself the good work this Hospital Corps is doing. It is fine, it is noble, it is most humane. I do not believe there is one throughout the country who would not say that it is doing a splendid work. [Applause]. But I am deluged constantly with letters, some saying that they do not want to send money in that way. This money will go somewhere else. Now, we might as well have fifty thousand dollars some day to fit out a ship, if we make the proper effort. That Hospital Corps is going to have all the money it needs, and I will see to this, if I have to come here every month during the summer. [Applause]. But it is necessary to find a place for the money which the people all over the land want to raise. My own Chapter want to take my house and hold a great meeting there. Every woman in Albany knows that I am willing to give up my house for any patriotic purpose. Now, what are we going to do with this money that will come in? Here are these resolutions before you. I leave it to the Board to consider and decide. I am waiting for information." [Prolonged applause].

Mrs. Frye moved that the debate be closed and the resolutions voted on. Carried.



It was moved and carried that the resolutions be accepted.

Mrs. Belden moved that the resolutions be printed immediately and sent out to the Chapters and members at large, also that they be given to the press. Carried.

It was moved and carried that 10,000 copies of these resolutions be printed.

Mrs. Brockett moved that the suggestions that had come in from the Chapters be added to the resolutions. Motion lost.

The Registrar General presented some additional names for membership.

It was moved and carried that the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for these applicants. Among these names was one of a "Real Daughter."

Mrs. Main appeared, at the request of the Board, to make some statements in regard to certain official records of the National Society.

At the conclusion of this interview the regular order of business was resumed.

The resolutions of the Special Committee were again discussed and after some corrections, by general consent of the Board, were accepted as ready for publication.

At five p. m. it was moved and carried to adjourn until Thursday at ten o'clock a. m.

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*Thursday Morning, May 26th.*

The adjourned meeting was called to order at 10.15 a. m., the President General, Mrs. Manning, in the Chair.

The report of Mrs. Lockwood was given as follows:

*Madam President and Members of the Board:* The proceedings of Congress not having been completed and out of the hands of the printer has necessarily delayed the publication of the June number of the Magazine. I wish to call the attention of the Board to the fact that the Editing Committee of the proceedings of our Congress has had double duty to perform this year. The Congress voted an extra number of the Magazine by ordering the minutes published. This called for a close comparison with the stenographic proceedings, to see that no motion nor resolution had been omitted, which was, in effect, duplicating the work.

I believe when this is brought to your attention and carefully weighed, you will see the necessity of a change in the *modus operandi* of preparing these records. If there is not some way thought out to lighten this work, we are going to have difficulty in finding a committee of women who can give three months' hard work to this object; especially, when all it brings to them is criticism from many quarters for the delays which inevitably come.

I must commend this committee, and especially its Chairman, for the unselfish and unstinted giving of time and strength during all these weeks of arduous labor.



MRS. CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,  
*Vice-President General.*

It is not conceivable, except to those who have put the shoulder to the wheel and helped the work on. In some way this work must be lightened, and a suggestion or two might not be out of place.

First. Let two persons be appointed, whose business in the Congress shall be to receive every motion and resolution, numbering them in sequence, giving one copy to the Secretary and one to the stenographer, retaining the original. Much of the time and worry of the Editing Committee would thereby be saved.

In appointing the committee, let there be three divisions, of three in each, appointed to edit the minutes each of two days of the proceedings, each committee being responsible for the work over which they have jurisdiction. This committee would be comprised of nine members. By some such procedure the work would be lightened and facilitated.

The Editor has asked the pictures from the members of the Board to publish in the Magazine. Some of the members hesitate, as they say, to make themselves conspicuous. It is for those of the Society who never get to our Congress, who never see the faces of the ladies who are carrying on this work, that would appreciate this innovation

in the Magazine. The Editor hopes the members will take this view of it. The feature will begin in the July number. The Editor also wishes to say that she has entered upon the work of another year with renewed courage. The kind words that come to her through correspondence are more helpful to her than she can express. Her only desire is that the Magazine that shall go out to the Society from month to month will merit the approval not alone of the Society at large, but more—of this National Board, who stand before the country as the representatives of a Society of patriotic, country-loving women.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

MARY S. LOCKWOOD,

*Editor American Monthly Magazine.*

**Report accepted.**

The President General in Charge of Organization presented the name of Mrs. Jackson as the first Chapter Regent of North Carolina. This was received with applause.

Mrs. O'Neil made some statements in regard to the Warren and Prescott Chapter, and offered the following: That owing to a misapprehension, the motion made January 27, 1898, at the Board meeting, regarding the Warren and Prescott charter is incorrect. I therefore move that the motion be rescinded." Carried.

Mrs. Newcomb moved: "That when an important motion is put before the House, a number of copies be first type-written, in order that the members may see, as well as hear, before voting thereon." Carried.

Dr. McGee moved: "That all votes, except on unimportant parliamentary motions, be rising votes, and that the Secretary record in the minutes the names of those voting on each side of the question." A rising vote was taken on this and resulted: Four in the affirmative; twelve the negative. Those voting in the affirmative were: Dr. McGee, Mrs. Newcomb, Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. Belden. Negative: Mrs. Colton, Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Taplin, Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Frye, Mrs. Fairbanks, Mrs. Brockett, Mrs. Hatch, Miss Temple, Mrs. Alger, Miss Forsyth, Mrs. Akers.

Mrs. Taplin moved that the office be closed on Saturday from twelve o'clock during the summer.

Amended by Mrs. Hatch: "That at the discretion of the national officers the clerks be allowed Saturday afternoon during July and August." Carried.

The President General requested Mrs. Taplin to take the Chair, and offered the following: "I move a reconsideration of the third section of the war resolutions passed last evening." These resolutions were taken up in sections and voted on, the President General stating that the reconsideration suggested was only in regard to the section bearing upon the arrangement and disbursement of the funds. The resolutions were then read in their entirety as follows:

"WHEREAS, The President of the United States and the Surgeons General of the Army and Navy have recognized and approved the action of the National Board of Management at its regular meeting, April, 1898, in placing the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution at the service of the Government; and

*Whereas*, The efforts of the Daughters of the American Revolution Hospital Corps have met with marked success, and found a cordial response in every section of the Society; and

*Whereas*, The efforts of the Hospital Corps have quickened the desire for further work in this hour of our country's need; and

*Whereas*, We are informed that the time is approaching when a large amount of money will be needed for special demands, from sickness and other causes, consequent upon this struggle by sea and by land; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That in addition to the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution Hospital Corps, every Chapter and member at large of our National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, be requested to aid needy families of men who have gone to the front, and to furnish comforts for soldiers and sailors, whether regular or volunteer. Be it further

*Resolved*, That all members of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution are strongly urged to immediate and united action for the accumulation of a large sum, to be used in response to emergency and exigency calls, such as are attendant upon the conditions of a nation engaged in warfare; and in furtherance of this purpose, we would recommend that the interest of all patriots be invoked in raising this fund, to be known as the "Daughters of the American Revolution War Fund." Be it further

*Resolved*, That a War Committee, composed of the National Board of Management, with the addition of the names of Mrs. George M. Sternberg, Mrs. Charles H. Alden, Mrs. J. C. Breckenridge, Mrs. A. W. Greely, Mrs. Philip Hichborn and Mrs. Elizabeth Blair Lee, be formed. That the Treasurer General of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, be elected Treasurer of the War Fund, and that the funds be disbursed by a sub-committee under the authority and direction of the War Committee. Be it further

*Resolved*, That we advise the raising of such an amount as will be commensurate with the spirit and aims of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

(Signed)

M. MARGARETTA MANNING,  
President General N. S. D. A. R.  
ALICE PICKETT AKERS,  
Recording Secretary General.

*Thursday Afternoon, May 26th.*

The adjourned meeting was opened at 2.15 p. m., the President General, Mrs. Manning, in the Chair.

Dr. McGee moved that the officers having desks in the office be constituted a committee to rearrange the desks and to change rooms, if desirable. Carried.

Mrs. Newcomb moved that no books be taken from the shelves of the library except by the Curator, officers or clerks, and that detailed instructions regarding the books be given the Curator by the Librarian. Carried.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter on the part of the President of the United States, acknowledging the offer of service from the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, during the present war. It was moved and carried that the letter be preserved in the files of the office.

Mrs. Belden moved that instead of the Executive Committee, as had been proposed, a sub-committee of the War Committee be nominated by the President General and elected by the National Board, to have charge of all disbursements of the War Fund. Carried.

The President General named the following committee: Mrs. Alger Chairman; Mrs. Sternberg, Mrs. Stakely, Mrs. Hatch, Mrs. Taplin, Mrs. Sperry, Mrs. Fairbanks, Mrs. Frye and Mrs. O'Neil.

Dr. McGee moved that these ladies be elected to this committee. Carried.

President General: "All in favor of this will say aye." Unanimously Carried.

Dr. McGee moved: "That the money received by the Hospital Corps be placed with the general War Fund; also, that all money especially contributed for the use of the Hospital Corps be turned over by the Treasurer of the War Fund to the Treasurer of the Hospital Corps without further authority being required; also, that the Treasurer of the Hospital Corps be authorized to draw \$100 from the War Fund for the use of the Hospital Corps." Carried.

Dr. McGee moved: "That we elect Mrs. Hatch as Treasurer of the War Fund." Carried.

The Chairman of the Records Committee asked for instructions in replying to the request for the copies of the records, which had been granted an ex-officer by the Board.

Miss Forsyth moved: "That the Chairman of the Records Committee send to the persons granted a copy of certain records, the records asked for, with the statement that the portion that cannot be found will be sent whenever the efforts being made to find them are successful." Carried.

Mrs. Hatch moved that all records of proceedings of the National Board of Management be bound in book form, and remain in the charge of the Recording Secretary General only. Carried.

Miss Temple moved that all requests for action by the Board from other than members shall be presented in writing, in order that proper consideration may be given the same, complications prevented and time saved. Carried.

Mrs. Hatch moved that the President General and Mrs. Alger be sent weekly statements as to war funds received. Carried.

Mrs. Frye moved that vouchers and itemized accounts of all expenditures of the War Fund be rendered to the sub-committee of the War Committee. Carried.

At 5.30 p. m. it was moved and carried to adjourn until Saturday at ten a. m.

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*Saturday Morning, May 28th.*

The adjourned meeting was opened at 10.15 a. m., by the President General, Mrs. Manning.

The Recording Secretary General read the minutes of the meeting of Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday previous, which, upon motion, were accepted, a few corrections being made.

Mrs. Stakely moved: "That Miss Washington be requested to withhold her article in the 'Spirit of '76' until our June Magazine is published." Carried.

Miss Forsyth asked for permission to have the members of the Magazine Committee meet her, in order to make some arrangement with the Business Manager. This was granted.

Miss Forsyth moved: "That we reconsider our resolution regarding the War Committee in order to make slight alterations." Carried.

Mrs. Fairbanks moved that the word "succor" be stricken from the resolutions and the word "aid" substituted therefor. Carried.

Dr. McGee proposed a change in the wording of the first section of the resolution, which was accepted by the Board.

Members of the War Committee, who were not the regular members of the Board, appeared by invitation, and took part in the discussion of the war measures proposed.

Mrs. Alden suggested that from time to time the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, send to the Surgeon General of the army sums of money to be distributed among the regimental surgeons, for the purchase of milk, fresh vegetables and fruit, or for such other purposes as the surgeon may think best for the health and comfort of the men under his charge. Carried.

Mrs. Alger made a very interesting statement in regard to committees from various States making an organized effort to aid the sufferers of the war; said committees proposing to consult with the President of the United States and the heads of the different departments, submitting their plans for approval, etc.

A discussion was had as to the articles most needed to be sent to the

soldiers, and suggestions were made by Mrs. Sternberg, Mrs. Alden and Mrs. Thom, of Maryland.

The President General asked that the recent resolutions be read, adding: I would like the ladies with us this morning, who are not members of the National Board, but are here to discuss war matters with us, to hear the resolutions." These were read by the Recording Secretary General and cordially approved by all present.

The members of the War Committee, not on the Board, retired for a short time, and the regular order of the meeting was taken up.

Mrs. Hatch reported a donation of \$35.00 to the War Fund from the President General; also \$5.00 in cash. Mrs. Hatch asked for the necessary files and book to make the War Fund entries, etc. Miss Forsyth suggested that this be drawn from the War Fund, as it was not permissible to take it from the current fund of the National Society.

Dr. McGee moved that the quorum of the War Committee be nine. Carried.

Miss Forsyth moved that authority be given to the Daughters of the American Revolution Hospital Corps to communicate with the Surgeon General of the marine hospital service regarding his appointments of female nurses. Carried.

Instructions were given to the Chairman of the Printing Committee in regard to the form in which the resolutions and the names of the committee were to be printed, etc.

At one p. m. it was moved and carried to adjourn until two o'clock.

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*Saturday Afternoon, May 30th.*

The adjourned meeting was called to order at 2.30 p. m., by the President General, Mrs. Manning.

The Recording Secretary read the motion of the morning session.

The question being raised as to the legality of the National Society coalescing with other societies, Dr. McGee stated that inasmuch as official notice had been received here at headquarters that some of the Daughters of the American Revolution Chapters were becoming auxiliary to other organizations, it would be well to obtain definite information on this subject, and to inform the Chapters so affiliating with other societies of this. Mrs. Akers and Dr. McGee were, by general consent, authorized to obtain legal advice on this point.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter addressed to the President General from the Women's Federation of Clubs, requesting that the President General make some recognition of the proposed reunion of the Federation of Clubs. The President General said that she felt it was not her prerogative to send greetings to another and different society in her official capacity as President General of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, nor did she consider she had a right to accept official positions on other boards, and had several times expressed her regret at being unable to comply



with such requests, having twice declined official positions on boards of management.

Dr. McGee: "May I be allowed to express my appreciation of the understanding of our President General of our constitution. It is not every woman who would have stopped to think over this matter in such a thoroughly conscientious manner."

The Recording Secretary General read a letter from a Chapter at Colorado Springs, in regard to aiding the National Society in its war measures, stating that they had already allied themselves with another organization similarly interested.

The Recording Secretary General was instructed to inform this Chapter of the rules of the National Society in regard to uniting with other societies.

The President General announced the appointment of the following Committees: Committee on Smithsonian Report—Mrs. Stakely, Chairman; Mrs. Hatcher, Mrs. Darwin, Dr. McGee. Committee on By-Laws—Dr. McGee, Chairman; Mrs. Shields, of Missouri; Mrs. Walworth, Mrs. Draper, Mrs. Hunter, of Virginia. Committee on Union of the Daughters of the Revolution and Daughters of the American Revolution—Mrs. Alexander, Chairman; Miss Desha, Mrs. Alger, Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Lindsay, Mrs. Lothrop. Committee to inquire about the marking of the statue of Lafayette—Mrs. Frye, Chairman; Mrs. Fairbanks, Mrs. Lindsay, Mrs. Sperry. Committee to call for By-Laws of Chapters and correct them—Mrs. Darwin, Chairman; Mrs. Stakely, Mrs. Sperry. Committee on Scholarship of History, etc.—Miss Temple, Chairman; Mrs. Frye, Mrs. Darwin, Mrs. Belden, Mrs. Roberts.

At five o'clock it was moved and carried to adjourn.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

ALICE PICKETT AKERS,  
*Recording Secretary General.*



